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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA: A CHRONOLOGY

July - December 1983

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
by the Federal Research Division,
Library of Congress*

March 1985

Project Manager: Russell R. Ross

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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1983, is the eleventh in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. The matrix that precedes the narrative summaries is a qualitative indicator. It reflects the interchanges that have occurred during the reporting period between the individual Asian countries in question and either one of the Communist superpowers.

All abstracts/records in this chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following categories, depending on the event reported: Cultural (C), Economic (E), Military (M), Political (P), Scientific (S).

Contributors to this publication are Ronald J. Cima, Elizabeth R. Curtiss, Rodney P. Katz, Barbara A. LePoer, Douglas C. Makeig, Neal A. Marcot, Mark S. Roth, and William Shaw. Austin F. Wooten was responsible for data entry and Patricia Saltsman performed word processing tasks.

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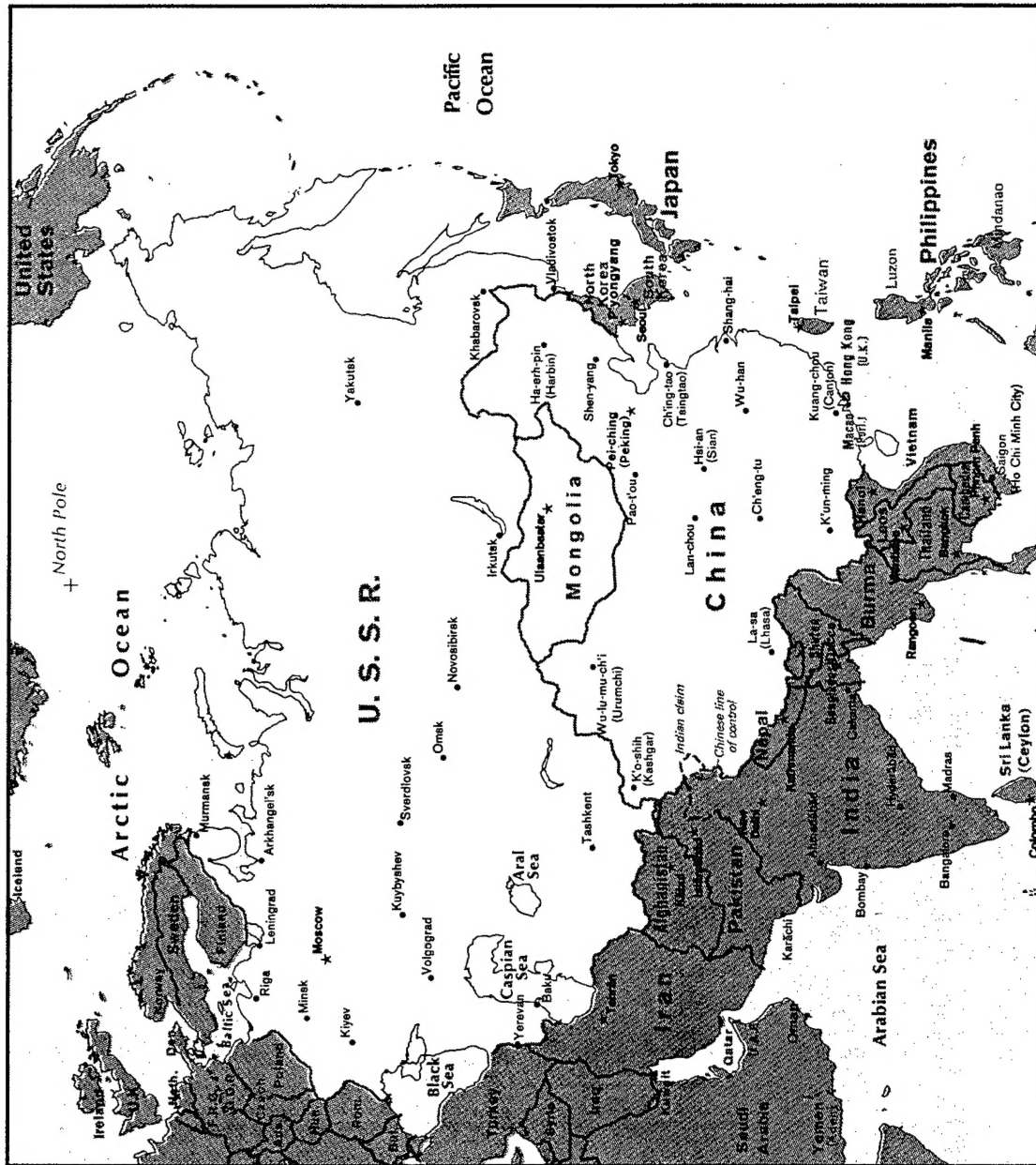
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GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Presse	DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States	DMZ	Demilitarized Zone (Korea)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	DPR	Indonesian Legislature
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System	DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)	DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
		DSJP	Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)
BCP	Burmese Communist Party	FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)	FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)
CAAC	Civil Air Administration of China	FM	Foreign Minister
CCP	Chinese Communist Party	GBD	Government of Bangladesh
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)	GOI	Government of India
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	GOJ	Government of Japan
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea	GOM	Government of Malaysia
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	GOP	Government of Pakistan
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation	GOSPLAN	State Planning Committee (USSR)
CMEA	Council on Mutual Economic Assistance	GRU	Military Intelligence Directorate (USSR)
CMLA	Chief Martial Law Administrator (Bangladesh)	HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd.
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corp.	HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools
CoCom	Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc	IAF	Indian Air Force
CPI	Communist Party of India	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CPI-M	Communist Party of India - Marxist	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
CPM	Communist Party of Malaysia	IOZP	Indian Ocean Zone of Peace
CPRP	Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union	IRS-1	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
CPT	Communist Party of Thailand	JCP	Japanese Communist Party
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)	JDA	Japanese Defense Agency
		JETRO	Japanese External Trade Organization
		KCNA	Korean Central News Agency
		KGB	Committee on State Security (USSR)
		KIA	Kachin Independence Army (Burma)

KPNLF	Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)			Soviet News Agency
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party	UN		United Nations
KWP	Korean Workers' Party (North Korea)	UNGA		United Nations General Assembly
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)	VMD		Voice of Malayan Democracy
LPDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	VNA		Vietnam News Agency
LPLA	Lao People's Liberation Army	VPA		Vietnamese People's Army
LTG	Lieutenant General			
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)	WP		<u>Washington Post</u>
MREM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile			
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization			
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)			
NDPO	National Defense Program Outline (Japan)			
NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)			
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)			
NYT	<u>New York Times</u>			
OANA	Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies			
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)			
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party			
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Philipinas			
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)			
PM	Prime Minister			
PPP	Unity Development Party (Indonesia)			
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government)			
ROK	Republic of Korea			
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization			
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam			
SWB	<u>Summary of World Broadcasts (BBC, Reading, UK)</u>			



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Soviet Union and Asia.

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	MILITARY	POLITICAL	AIR	GROUND	NAVAL	BORDER INCIDENTS/VIOLATIONS	ECONOMIC AID/COOPERATION	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	CONTACTS	EXPORTS TO CHINA/USSR	IMPORTS FROM CHINA/USSR	BILATERAL VISITS
BANGLADESH		C				S										
BURMA						C C										
INDIA	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S	S S S
INDONESIA		S														
JAPAN	c/s c/s				S	C		C	C	c/s c/s	c/s c/s	c/s c/s	c/s c/s	c/s c/s	c/s c/s	c/s c/s
KAMPUCHEA						S							S	S	S	S
LAOS	S S S					S							S	S	S	S
MALAYSIA		C			S C											
NORTH KOREA	C	c/s							S	S S				S	c/s c/s	c/s c/s
PAKISTAN	C	C			S S	S c/s c/s		C			C	C	C	C	C	C
PHILIPPINES		C					C						C C C	C C C	S	
SINGAPORE		C					C									
SOUTH KOREA	C				S											
THAILAND		C	C										C C	c/s	S	C
VIETNAM	S			S C	S S								S		S S	S S

SINO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Key: C = China
S = Soviet Union

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1983

BANGLADESH

Douglas C. Makeig

The steady downward trend in Bangladeshi-Soviet relations reached an all-time low in December 1983 when the Ershad regime ordered 18 of the 36 Soviet diplomats accredited to Dhaka expelled from the country, and closed the Soviet Cultural Center in Chittagong. President Ershad's dramatic rebuff was occasioned by Bangladeshi contentions that Soviet Embassy personnel, including Ambassador V. P. Stepanov and the alleged GRU (Soviet military intelligence) station chief E. Schkin, were orchestrating street demonstrations against the regime by pro-Moscow elements within the 15-party opposition alliance. The demonstrations were timed to coincide with the arrival of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Dhaka. Although Ershad declined to antagonize the Soviets further by publicizing specific examples of diplomatic malfeasance that led to the expulsion order, political observers in Dhaka left little doubt that Embassy personnel were actively engaged in subversive activities inconsistent with diplomatic norms. Even though the level of Soviet interaction with Bangladesh has declined steadily in recent years, Moscow reputedly maintained the largest in-country staff of any foreign government accredited to Dhaka. Fearing that Soviet support for disruptive groups could sidetrack the regime's carefully laid plans to return the country to a semblance of civilian rule, Ershad decided to run the risk of economic or diplomatic retaliation by moving decisively against the Soviets.

Moscow's signals of support for the splintered forces of the Bangladeshi left were clearly visible. At the height of the November-December demonstrations against Ershad's electoral timetable, TASS castigated the regime for stifling the country's social and economic development. The 5 December dispatch noted the mass demonstrations that were taking place in Dhaka and inferred that the regime's days were numbered. After Ershad branded the diplomats persona non grata, Moscow assumed the pose of the injured party whose past support for Bangladesh's liberation struggle was being forgotten by an ungrateful and unpopular regime. TASS theorized that Washington and Beijing were behind Ershad's "anti-Soviet" campaign. Elaborating on this theme, a commentator in New Times (Moscow) decried the regime's pro-Western economic policies by citing the "disastrous impact of the capitalist world system on the living standards of the people." Significantly, the New Times article predicted ominously that Ershad would face "no few political storms ahead." Subsequent reports from Dhaka suggested that the Soviets were refraining from public confrontation with the Ershad government and were negotiating behind the scenes with the regime in order to keep some, if not most, of the expelled diplomats in the country.

In sharp contrast to the public's perception of the Soviet Union as a bully and a subversive threat, the Bangladeshi perception of the Chinese remained positive. Moreover, there are indications that Sino-Soviet competition in Bangladesh is a zero-sum equation: whenever relations with one Communist superpower expand or contract, the rival power's relations with Dhaka move proportionally in the opposite direction. Because

of Dhaka's mounting difficulties in dealing with the Soviet Union and India, China and the West have become increasingly attractive partners to a regime which is already instinctively inclined to support Beijing and Washington in the international arena.

Bangladesh views China as a dependable hedge against Soviet or Indian intimidation. In an interview with a Western correspondent, Ershad termed relations with China "excellent" and stated that Beijing did not pose a threat to any country, least of all Bangladesh. In November, Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing spent a week in Bangladesh inspecting naval facilities and conferring with martial law authorities. Although details of the discussions were kept secret, the unusually long visit and the elaborate military exercises staged for the benefit of the Chinese dignitary suggest that both sides are intent on pursuing a long-term, stable, and multifaceted relationship on the order of China's time-tested friendship with Pakistan.

BURMA

Barbara A. LePoer

Burmese-Soviet relations continued to be on hold during the latter half of 1983. No official visits or other diplomatic gestures were reported. Moscow media reported without commentary on Burma, the Rangoon bomb blast which took the lives of four visiting South Korean cabinet officials.

Official relations between Burma and China during the reporting period were mainly confined to economic and cultural exchanges, with the exception of a July visit to Beijing by a Burmese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn. In December, Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua visited Rangoon and held talks with President U San U, Prime Minister U Maung Maung, and other officials. Chen also visited two Chinese-assisted projects, a rice mill and a sports stadium. Cultural exchanges included a visit to China by a Burmese cinema and theater study group and a visit to Rangoon by a Chinese opera company. Chinese spokesmen officially expressed Beijing's concern regarding the Rangoon bombing incident. However, the occurrence had no impact on Sino-Burmese relations.

INDIA

Douglas D. Makeig

India continued its close and friendly relations with the USSR during the reporting period. Speculation continued to mount that New Delhi was preparing to purchase a wide range of Soviet military hardware, complete with coproduction agreements and easy credit terms. The travels of senior Indian defense officials and military officers to the Soviet Union confirmed that another major defense package was being negotiated, perhaps in advance of Andropov's expected arrival in India some time in 1984. Officials in New Delhi conveyed the message through sympathetic journalists that Indian purchases were merely extensions of the multi-billion dollar military sales pact concluded in 1980. Other observers, however, predicted a quantum leap in Indian military purchases from the Soviet Union. Reliable sources in New Delhi estimated that the price tag for New Delhi's military shopping list could run as high as \$5 billion.

The central item in the military bargaining was the provision of a state-of-the-art fighter aircraft to match Pakistan's acquisition of 40 F-16s. Speculation centered around the MiG-29/FULCRUM. Since the aircraft has yet to be introduced into Soviet inventories, Indian military planners sent to Moscow to evaluate the prototype were prevented from reviewing performance data, pending the completion of testing. The Soviets were reported to be ready to allow India to coproduce the aircraft. Other purchases reportedly will include 200 MiG-27/FLOGGER-Ds to be coproduced in India, 95 An-32/CLINE transport aircraft, the latest surface-to-air missiles, a new infantry combat vehicle, KASHIN II Class destroyers, and a regiment of T-72 tanks. A newly built antisubmarine frigate christened the INS Ranjit arrived in India in December.

Observers of Indo-Soviet relations were unanimous in the opinion that the Soviets were deeply distraught over the Gandhi government's attempts to diversify Indian defense purchases by turning to West European and even American sources of supply. The Kremlin responded to India's concerns about becoming overly dependent on Soviet defense purchases by offering the latest generation military hardware at what one analyst termed "throwaway prices." By most accounts, India was presented with a range of defense technology which was difficult to refuse.

Moscow's high-stakes bid to retain its hard won leverage in New Delhi also had an economic dimension. In September, the Soviets agreed at considerable economic cost to themselves to supply India with 1 million tons of crude oil in addition to the 2.5 million tons already pledged under existing barter arrangements. Because the Soviet economy has few commodities to offer India, and the Soviets are reluctant to absorb Indian product lines such as machine tools, the Kremlin's leverage in India revolves primarily around two items which are in high demand--weapons and oil.

Other than the Soviet's strategic interest in retaining India's favor, the lengths to which Moscow has gone to satisfy Indian defense and economic requirements also symbolize the Kremlin's vote of confidence in Prime Minister Gandhi, who will stand for reelection some time before January 1985. In July, Rajiv Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi's son and heir-apparent, arrived in Moscow in his capacity as General Secretary of the ruling Congress-I Party. The Soviets received Gandhi with all the honors due a visiting head of state--an indication that Moscow was anticipating the day when Rajiv will guide India's relations with the Kremlin. The Soviets reasoned that Gandhi's Communist opposition at home is not in any position to gain power in the near future. Moscow has urged its well-wishers in India to join forces with Mrs. Gandhi to fight the common enemy on the political right.

While Rajiv's royal treatment in Moscow raised eyebrows in Indian Communist circles, both of the major Communist parties ignored the Kremlin's entreaties to join with the Congress-I and vowed to oppose Gandhi's "authoritarian" domestic policies. In November, Mrs. Gandhi took the unprecedented step of relaying a personal message to Soviet Communist Party boss Yuri Andropov through a dissident Communist Party of India (CPI) member. In the note, Gandhi urged Andropov to curb the Indian Communist opposition in the interest of maintaining good Indo-Soviet ties. After the Indian press criticized Gandhi for "compromising" Indian sovereignty for political purposes, the CPI courier who delivered the message was expelled from the party and the CPI reaffirmed its opposition to Gandhi's domestic policies.

In August, Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and a leading figure in the rival Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPM), conducted party-to-party talks with CPSU officials in Moscow in order to balance off CPM's overtures to Beijing made earlier in the year.

The downing of a Korean Airlines jetliner over Sakhalin Island on 1 September again showed the difficulties Indian policymakers face when confronted with an international crisis involving the Soviet Union. The External Affairs Ministry publicly regretted the loss of life in the incident but scrupulously avoided any overt criticism of Soviet actions. Even though editorial opinion in the non-Communist Indian press strongly deplored the Soviet attack, New Delhi felt compelled to downplay Soviet responsibility by lending credence to the Kremlin's version of the incident that the United States had provoked Soviet interceptors to shoot down the "spy plane." India's foreign critics--including members of the Nonaligned Movement which India chairs--interpreted Gandhi's tepid response to the incident as another example of Indian forbearance in dealing with Soviet outrages.

India's relations with China showed no significant change during the reporting period. In October, Indian and Chinese negotiators convened a fourth round of discussions in New Delhi over the longstanding border dispute which still stands in the way of Sino-Indian rapprochement. Both sides reported that progress was made in trade relations, cultural contacts, and scientific exchanges. On the central issue of the border, however, each side refused to back down from its publicly stated position. Observers speculate

that a breakthrough in the negotiations is unlikely in the near future. Gandhi is unlikely to make significant concessions to China in an election year, and Beijing, according to Indian observers, is preoccupied with internal problems. Other commentators note that India is more concerned with the process of negotiating than with resolving the dispute since New Delhi is able to exert maximum leverage on the Soviets only as long as the talks remain deadlocked. Thus, the biannual negotiating session has become almost a ritual in which both sides restate long-held positions while less contentious issues affecting bilateral relations are gradually improved.

Unsubstantiated rumors of Chinese border violations and renewed Chinese interest in encouraging tribal extremists in the Indian northeast continued to surface in the press. New Delhi officially dispelled these rumors. In September, the Indian Air Force was granted permission by Chinese authorities to fly a rescue mission across the Tibetan frontier to rescue a party of stranded Hindu pilgrims. Other reports noted that the Chinese were actively encouraging the exiled Dalai Lama to return to Tibet (Xizang). Recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Tibet by Indian-based Tibetan exiles would remove another obstacle in Sino-Indian relations.

INDONESIA

Russell R. Ross

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and the USSR underwent no substantive change during the second half of 1983. A private organization, the Indonesian-Afghanistan People's Solidarity Committee, publicly condemned, but in a proforma manner, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and urged a military withdrawal from the embattled South Asian country. In the wake of the September Korean airliner incident, Indonesia denounced unequivocally the peremptory Soviet action in downing the unarmed aircraft, but refrained from the polemics heard in some Western circles. Jakarta's comparative restraint in this respect could be interpreted as a conscious effort by the New Order not to alienate a superpower over an issue that was not vital to Indonesian interests. Nevertheless, continued Indonesian suspicion of the USSR was evident as in the past. During this latest reporting period, this suspicion focused on media discussion of the questionable need for the continued presence of a Soviet consulate in Medan, an area in which the USSR has negligible interests.

Suspensions notwithstanding, there was a hint that Jakarta, in the short term at least, might strive to put its relations with Moscow on a better footing. This was revealed in a brief statement by the Indonesian envoy to the Soviet Union that President Soeharto himself had issued a directive to "intensify" relations with the USSR. If confirmed, this gesture by the chief of state of a highly centralized government could be interpreted as an expression of national policy that would be followed without deviation. There may have been two reasons behind the Soeharto statement: first, on a multilateral level, it could set the stage for Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's forthcoming trip to the USSR in 1984, when the Indonesia diplomat would make a bid to enlist Soviet support for ASEAN initiatives to end the fighting in Kampuchea. Second, on a bilateral basis, it could improve overall relations between Jakarta and Moscow, as Indonesia, in the face of a world glut for its most exportable commodity, petroleum, seeks expanded markets for its traditional non-oil products among Western nations and the Soviet Bloc.

There was some potential for closer ties in the field of economic relations, based on mutual interests between Jakarta and Moscow. Yet for the time being, progress remained more illusory than substantial. The Soviets were quick to seize the opportunity presented by Indonesia's quest for additional export customers, and went on the record publicly with their willingness to step up bilateral trade with Jakarta. To underscore this point, a delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Grishin visited Jakarta in September. The Soviets offered to sell textile machinery, fertilizer, and cotton, and were prepared to aid in the construction of a hydroelectric plant and a diesel-manufacturing facility. The Indonesian side, without making specific gambits, offered rubber, tin, palm oil, textiles, and coffee exports, but maintained an overall reserve toward Soviet overtures. Commerce Minister Rachmat Saleh noted elliptically that Indonesia viewed the USSR as a market with great potential, and was studying methods to increase trade with

the Communist superpower, which in turn might grow when the Soviet Far East became an import-export center for the Asia-Pacific region. Saleh's veiled remark could be interpreted as an allusion that the two sides were still far from a breakthrough on expanded economic exchanges. Indeed, upon conclusion of the Grishin visit, the only tangible evidence of progress announced to the open press was a "record of understanding," an innocuous agreement in principle in which both sides expressed their mutual interest in promoting bilateral trade.

Indonesian relations with China underwent no changes during the reporting period. Reflecting the policies of the chief of state, several influential New Order officials, including BAKIN (State Intelligence Agency) Chief General Yogo Sugomo and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, declared publicly once again that Indonesia would not normalize diplomatic relations with China in the near future. At the same time, however, it was noted that indirect trade between Indonesia and China, through Hong Kong, continued at a brisk pace throughout 1983. Principal goods and commodities traded comprised rubber, coffee, medicinal herbs and foodstuffs from Indonesia, and carpentry equipment plus raw materials for construction and industry from China.

JAPAN

Neal A. Marcot

Japanese-Soviet relations, strained since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, may have reached their lowest point in the post-World War II period during the second half of 1983. The USSR's refusal to accept responsibility for the Korean Airlines (KAL) incident, its additional deployment of sophisticated military weaponry in the East Asian theater, and its continued intransigence over the Northern Territories dispute all contributed to the deterioration of relations.

The USSR downing of an unarmed South Korean civilian aircraft over Sakhalin Island on 1 September worsened the already acrimonious atmosphere between Moscow and Tokyo. Prime Minister Nakasone termed the incident "unpardonable and barbarous" and demanded, through the Foreign Ministry, that Moscow fully compensate the families of the 28 Japanese passengers killed aboard Flight 007. The Soviet authorities not only rejected the Japanese claim out-of-hand, but, in part, blamed Japan for the incident because of its failure to alert the Korean jet that it had strayed into Soviet airspace. Not satisfied with Moscow's response, Tokyo, after consulting with the United States, retaliated by: suspending commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union for 2 weeks; banning Soviet chartered flights to Japan; rejecting a pending Soviet request that it be allowed to increase the number of civil flights to and from Japan; and authorizing a boycott by Japanese Government officials of all scheduled Aeroflot flights. While Japan lifted the 2-week commercial flight sanction in late September, the other sanctions remained in effect throughout the reporting period.

Neither Moscow or Tokyo seemed willing to make even minor concessions over the longstanding Northern Territories dispute. Efforts in August to formulate a mutually acceptable agreement enabling Japanese mourners to visit the graves of their relatives buried on the disputed islands proved fruitless. The Kremlin insisted that prospective pilgrims apply through the normal channels for any foreigner wishing to visit Soviet territory. The Japanese Foreign Ministry, on the other hand, contended that succumbing to such a procedure would be a de facto admission that the Northern Territories were part of the Soviet homeland, and therefore rejected Moscow's demand.

The USSR's ongoing military buildup in the East Asian theater did little to improve "chilly" bilateral relations. The Japan Defense Agency in August confirmed what Nakasone had announced in January 1983, that the USSR had added 20 MiG-23/FLOGGERS on Etorofu. Unconfirmed reports in December also indicated that the USSR may have placed four or five of its latest MiG-31/FOXHOUNDS on Sakhalin. Moscow claimed these reinforcements were mandatory to counter the planned US deployment of two squadrons of F-16s on Misawa beginning in 1985. To the consternation of Tokyo, Moscow was determined to proceed with the redeployment of a portion of its SS-20s from Europe to Siberia, especially after its failure to reach a mutual agreement with the

United States at Geneva on Intermediate Nuclear Force reduction. It was reported in October that the USSR was in the process of building three new launch sites in order to accommodate the projected increase from 108 to 135 SS-20s directed at East Asia.

Although economic ties generally reflected the poor state of political/military relations, there were some joint efforts to improve commercial relations. A fishing agreement concluded in December called for both countries to reduce their combined catch quotas for 1984 by 60,000 tons. Also in December, Tokyo, in accordance with COCOM guidelines, was seriously considering tightening export restrictions on spacecraft equipment, manufacturing equipment for superalloys, and polychlorinated biphenyl to the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries. On a more positive note, the USSR informed Japan in late December that by the early 1990s it would begin exporting large quantities of liquefied natural gas as part of a Japan-USSR joint project that has been developing natural gas fields off the coast of Sakhalin. In November, the USSR concluded a \$136 million deal whereby Japanese steel manufacturers are to supply 400,000 tons of steel plates to assist the Soviets in the construction of their natural gas pipelines. Finally, in November, Japan Steel Works Limited agreed to exchange with its Soviet counterparts technology for the development of large-sized steel forgings to assist in the manufacture of heavy machine turbine shafts.

Highlighted by an official 8-day visit by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang to Tokyo in November, Japan-China relations continued to remain outwardly amicable and on a "firm footing" during the second half of 1983. Significant developments of Hu's visit included: (1) a mutual pledge by Hu and Nakasone to settle their country's differences by peaceful means and never again resort to force against each other; (2) a reaffirmation by Nakasone that Japan's current armed forces buildup was defensive in nature and not meant as a threat to either China or any other country in the region; (3) a general understanding that both governments had to use their "good offices" to allay tensions between North and South Korea following the 9 October bomb attack and death of 15 South Korean officials in Rangoon; and (4) an invitation by Hu to 3,000 Japanese youth to visit China in order to consolidate bilateral comradeship "over the next 30 to 60 years." Hu's youth exchange invitation was the first formal act of the newly created 21st Century Sino-Japanese Friendship Committee. Nakasone was so pleased with the results of Hu's visit that he announced in December that he was planning a reciprocal trip to China in March 1984.

Sino-Japanese economic relations during the reporting period reflected the overall amicability between the nations. In July, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announced that bilateral trade in the first half of 1983 rose to \$4.5 billion and was expected to be about \$9.5 billion for the whole of 1983, a 7 percent increase from the previous year. Japan also continued its extensive loan program to China by formally agreeing to an official loan package of \$287 million for FY 1983. The loans were to be used by the Chinese in the construction of Shijuisuo Port, railway construction between Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, and railway expansion between Beijing and Qinhuangdao. In November, the Export-Import Bank of Japan agreed to take under consideration a Chinese request for an additional \$3 billion loan package for the development of 14 new oil and coal projects in China. China expressed special interest in assistance to develop its

lucrative open pit coal mine in Jungar, Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, and continuing offshore oil production in the Bohai Gulf. Other positive developments on the economic front included a prediction in July by the respected Japan Economic Journal that Japanese steel exports to China by the end of 1983 would exceed 6 million tons, doubling the 1982 level; and an October announcement by Yamaha Motor Corporation that it would join China North Industries beginning in 1985 to produce 50-cc to 80-cc class motorcycles in China.

In another significant development, in December, Japan made important strides toward providing nuclear plant equipment to China by dropping its demand that Beijing accept inspection from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a precondition for receiving such equipment. Final details on the exchange agreement are expected to be reached in the first half of 1984.

KAMPUCHEA

Ronald Cima

The Soviet Union drew closer to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea under Heng Samrin during the reporting period. Former Kampuchean Premier Pen Sovan returned to Phnom Penh after a year in the Soviet Union in a move speculated to be indicative of greater Soviet influence. Although not officially rehabilitated, Sovan reportedly was consulted periodically by senior Kampuchean leaders, including Heng Samrin.

Soviet civil and military personnel in Kampuchea were reported to number between 600 and 700, and up to 10 Soviet-Bloc ships were calling at Kompong Som per month. An airfield under construction by the Soviet Union near Kompong Som opened in November. Although the new strip is capable of accommodating MiG-21/FISHBED or MiG-23/FLOGGER fighter aircraft, none were sighted, and use of the facility has been confined to Soviet transport planes, perhaps flying in logistical support of Vietnamese military operations in Kampuchea.

Economically, little transpired between the Soviet and PRK governments outside of the signing of an economic cooperation pact which TASS described as foreseeing "the development and deepening of economic and technical cooperation."

At the international level, Moscow made an unprecedented move to formally oppose a UN humanitarian aid program by announcing in July that it would attempt to block further UN aid efforts on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The action, the USSR disclosed, was in response to Western donor countries having, in effect, ceased food aid to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

For China, interest in Kampuchea during the latter half of 1983 centered on aligning itself more closely with ASEAN in an attempt to resolve the Kampuchean conflict. The situation in Kampuchea undoubtedly dominated discussions held during Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Bangkok in July. At that time speculation held that a rift was developing between ASEAN and China over Kampuchea, and that Wu had been dispatched to resolve it. Prior to his visit, the ASEAN foreign ministers had altered their position on a Kampuchean solution by deemphasizing their commitment to the resolutions of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), specifically its call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. ASEAN's strategy to increase the chance for a Kampuchean settlement with the Vietnamese by demonstrating greater flexibility was challenged by the Chinese who countered that "flexibility must not weaken our principles." Nevertheless, China demonstrated some flexibility of its own by allotting the quest for a solution in Kampuchea some priority over a previous commitment to use Kampuchea simply as a means to bleed Vietnam economically and militarily. Wu's meetings with Thai officials in Bangkok confirmed that differences

between China and the ASEAN nations regarding the Kampuchean issue were not unbridgeable. Wu related that China would continue to do "its best" for the three main Khmer resistance groups but should not be expected to "bear this burden alone." He also called for "strong international pressure" to be applied to Vietnam "in all aspects" in order to create conditions conducive to a settlement in Kampuchea.

A late December visit to Beijing by the three leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition--Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan--although surrounded by mystery, was probably undertaken to demonstrate a new solidarity among the three leaders, as well as to solicit more military aid from the Chinese.

LAOS

Ronald Cima

The last 6 months of 1983 witnessed the continued strengthening of the Soviet position in Laos. The number of Soviet personnel including dependents in the country were estimated to have reached 5,000. Most were believed to be engaged in training the Lao ground troops and air force in the use of artillery and sophisticated communication gear. Soviet instructors were reported to have participated in a joint Lao-Vietnamese field exercise in northern Laos, and 34 Soviet MiG-21/FISHBEDs were included in Moscow's aid package to Vientiane. The Soviets also were involved in helping the Laotians reorganize their army into three modernized military divisions. As a result, Lao military capabilities were strengthened to a level where troops could be diverted to Kampuchea to assist Vietnam against Khmer resistance forces. At least two battalions of Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA) troops were reported to have engaged Democratic Kampuchean forces near Stung Treng in Kampuchea.

Lao-Soviet cooperation agreements in the economic and technical fields were signed in July. The agreements stipulated that the two sides would speed up their efforts to execute priority projects for the Laotian economy, including the construction of National Highway 9, a pipeline, and a transport company.

The reporting period was uneventful for Lao-Chinese relations. An event of minor significance took place when Lao Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan, at a time when the allegedly pro-Soviet "Green Star" insurgent movement in Thailand was receiving unprecedented publicity, countered that the Chinese, not the Soviets, were backing the group.

MALAYSIA

Barbara A. LePoer

Malaysia reacted sharply to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in August, an event that only added to the gloom of Malaysian-Soviet relations during 1983. In response to the tragic occurrence and Moscow's refusal to acknowledge any liability or regret, the Malaysian Government canceled a scheduled visit by a Soviet Foreign Ministry team, and Malaysian port workers declared a slowdown on work on visiting Soviet ships. In late 1983, Malaysian Government spokesmen expressed concern over the intensification of the Soviet naval presence in the region, a topic reported to be on the agenda of a meeting between Indonesian President Soeharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad. However, in late December, there was some deemphasis of Malaysian anxiety when Deputy Minister of Defense Abang Abu Bakar told reporters that Soviet naval activity in the Strait of Malacca posed no threat to Malaysian security and that the strait is an international sealane open to all ships.

In Malaysian-Chinese relations during the latter half of 1983, political-military concerns continued to be downplayed while economic matters were emphasized. China reacted with restraint to Malaysian occupation of one of the Spratley [Nansha] Islands in the South China Sea. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reaffirmed China's claim to sovereignty over the islands and noted that one atoll had been illegally occupied; Malaysia rejected the mild protest. On the economic front, in August a first round of negotiations was held on a projected shipping agreement between the two countries, with a second round scheduled for early 1984. Currently, most of the two-way trade is carried by Chinese ships; Malaysia would like to see a fair share of the trade goods carried by its own ships. In October, the Malaysian business community engaged in some fretting over future economic competition from China in petroleum and textiles. The following month, however, a 22-member Malaysian trade mission returned from China buoyed by Chinese interest in buying large quantities of Malaysian timber and cocoa. The trade mission, which was organized by the Trade and Industry Ministry and the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers, also reported agreement on ways of facilitating and encouraging trade between the two countries.

NORTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

North Korea threw its support behind the Soviet Union after Moscow ordered the shooting down of Korean Airlines Flight 007 on 1 September. The Soviet Union reciprocated and supported North Korea's denial that it was involved in the 9 October assassination attempt on the life of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan in Rangoon, Burma. That North Korea did not comment publicly on the airliner incident until 23 September indicates that Pyongyang was reluctant to support Moscow--the airliner after all was Korean--but did so because it could not afford to offend the Kremlin.

North Korea and the Soviet Union infrequently exchange high-level official visits. Thus, it was significant that when Soviet Minister of Culture Petr N. Demichev led the Soviet delegation to celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in September, his delegation was not treated equally with the Chinese delegation. Demichev arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September, but did not see DPRK President Kim Il-song until after the 9 September National Day. The Koreans did not arrange a banquet for Demichev and in one Korean press report the Chinese delegation was mentioned first while the Soviet delegation was listed 31st after the nonaligned countries. While Moscow expressed support for most of North Korea's foreign policies, particularly those related to Korean unification and to the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea, it had yet to publicly accept Kim Il-song's plan to have his son, Kim Chong-il, succeed him when he leaves the political scene.

Some hint of the Kremlin's insouciance to North Korean concerns arose when Moscow gave signals that it might attend an October meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) in Seoul. Events played into North Korean hands, however. With anti-Soviet sentiment in Seoul at its highest following the KAL incident, Moscow prudently chose to abstain from the IPU meeting. This allowed North Korea to claim a diplomatic victory, since Pyongyang had lobbied assiduously in socialist capitals for Moscow and its allies to boycott the conference.

While there were no significant military exchanges between Pyongyang and Moscow publicized during the reporting period, Demichev, during his September visit, called for unity of action between "socialist countries in the Far East" to counter what Moscow sees as an emerging United States-Japan-South Korea military alliance. The Soviet Union and North Korea fear that Japan is moving closer to becoming a military power in Northeast Asia.

The most recent statistics on North Korea's trade with the Soviet Union cover 1982. A study on North Korea's international trade published in July by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) reported that North Korea's trade with the Soviet Union increased by 25 percent in 1982. JETRO estimated 1982's total

trade between the two countries at \$931 million with a \$61 million advantage for Pyongyang. North Korea probably used its surplus to help pay back debts owed to the Soviet Union, an issue over which the Soviet Union has been dissatisfied. North Korea's performance in honoring a 1981 debt payment agreement is likely to influence Soviet plans to provide future technical aid. Negotiations initiated in May 1983 for additional Soviet technical aid continued in the last half of the year.

North Korea continued to maintain closer political relations with Beijing than with Moscow. The two most significant bilateral exchanges reported during the period were a June visit (revealed in July) to China by Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent and a September visit to Pyongyang by Peng Zhen, CCP Politburo member and Chairman of the National People's Congress. KCNA and Xinhua press coverage suggests that while China publicly supports North Korea on the succession issue, this support is not very strong. The Chinese did not comment on the junior Kim's visit until a month after it took place, and then emphasized that it was unofficial. Kim's party positions should have required a higher level of protocol. In another break with protocol, during Peng Zhen's visit to Pyongyang, Kim Chong-il did not attend a banquet hosted by the Chinese on the last day of their stay in Korea although Kim was portrayed by the Korean press as the primary host for Peng.

China's private reaction to the Burmese investigation of the terrorist action that killed 17 South Korean officials in Rangoon and came close to killing South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan may have been much harsher on North Korea than its public reaction. Burma concluded North Korea was responsible for the bombing and severed diplomatic relations with Pyongyang on 4 November. Shortly thereafter Renmin Ribao (Beijing) published a summary of the Burmese investigation report and next to it an account of North Korea's denial; thus, China appeared to be taking a position of neutrality. It is possible, however, that the Chinese accepted the results of Burma's investigation and reacted by asking North Korea's Ambassador Chon Myong-su to leave the country. Chon met with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on 8 November and left Beijing permanently a short time later. If there is a connection between the Burma bombing and Chon's departure it indicates that the Chinese are sincere about wanting to influence Pyongyang in finding peaceful solutions to Korean reunification.

There were no reports of military equipment or military assistance being provided by China to North Korea during the reporting period. Chinese leaders continue to call for the withdrawal of the US Armed Forces from South Korea. Such statements are usually made to North Koreans and are intended to reassure Pyongyang that China shares its view on this security issue. China sent its traditional military friendship delegations to North Korea in July and October to commemorate the end of the Korean War and the anniversary of China's intervention in the Korean War, respectively.

JETRO reported that the value of total trade between China and North Korea during the first three quarters of 1982 was about \$430 million or about 18.5 percent greater than the same period in 1981. Thus, the value of China's trade with North Korea is roughly half that of the Soviet Union's. China supplies oil

to North Korea, but little is known about the volume or price of the oil traded. In July the two countries signed an agreement allowing China to export goods to Japan through the North Korean port of Chongjin, and in October they began construction of a hydroelectric plant on the Yalu River at Japingwan that will become the fourth such powerplant to come under joint administration.

PAKISTAN

Douglas C. Makeig

Carrot-and-stick diplomacy, the staple of Soviet dealings with Pakistan since the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan, was clearly in evidence in the latter half of 1983. As part of the Soviet effort to gain bargaining table concessions from Pakistan and secure Islamabad's recognition of the quisling regime in Kabul, the Kremlin continued its remorseless propaganda attacks on the Zia regime and its Chinese and American supporters. In July, the Soviets rejected yet another formal Pakistani protest over border violations committed by Soviet and Afghan troops along Pakistan's western frontier. In November, Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan met privately in Washington with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin in what observers interpreted as a sign that the dialog over Afghanistan was continuing. However, no movement toward a negotiated settlement was mentioned during the reporting period. In a new twist in the war of words, a December TASS dispatch cited Indian press reports alleging that Pakistan had agreed to deploy US Pershing-2 missiles on its soil. This charge, which was vehemently refuted by Islamabad, alleged that the missiles were part of the US-China strategy of encircling the Soviet Union and destabilizing India.

The more conciliatory side of Soviet diplomacy stressed the economic advantages that would accrue to Pakistan if relations with the USSR could be normalized. Vitaly Smirnov, the polished and urbane Soviet envoy to Islamabad, outlined the elements of Soviet strategy in a well-publicized address before the Pakistan Chamber of Commerce in December. According to Smirnov, the Soviet Union's proximity to Pakistan qualifies Moscow as a trading partner that is preferable to the distant and unreliable United States. The Soviets are amenable to doing business with Pakistan's expanding private sector, just as Soviet state trading organizations have long done with Indian capitalists. In a calculated attempt to undercut China's inroads into Pakistan, Smirnov also signaled Moscow's willingness to help underwrite Islamabad's agricultural development program. The reasonable tones of Moscow's offers elicited a positive response from Pakistan. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, a key civilian in the martial law regime, traveled to the USSR the same month to follow up on the Soviet offers. In discussions that followed, Kremlin officials agreed to finance the Multan thermal powerplant with a \$227 million line of credit and to sell oil drilling rigs to Pakistan. Although the agreements did little to expand the limited nature of Soviet-Pakistani trade relations, Moscow is clearly attempting to increase its influence in the Pakistani economy. Pro-government editorialists in Pakistan commended the Zia regime for cultivating economic ties with the Soviets in spite of the impasse over Afghanistan. The Soviet downing of a Korean Airlines jetliner in September was condemned by Pakistan, but without the vehemence articulated by many other nations.

The Soviet courting of Pakistan with promises of economic preferment also reflected the Kremlin's hemispheric strategy of countering Chinese influence throughout Asia. For their part, the Chinese are also pursuing the same approaches to Pakistan in respect to their Soviet rivals. In the same month as Smirnov's

Chamber of Commerce speech, a Pakistani delegation of agricultural specialists traveled to China to discuss bilateral exchanges and existing cooperation agreements. In the same month, a Pakistani team of private and public sector industrialists traveled to Beijing to explore the prospects of entering into joint ventures in industrial machinery production for export to the Middle East and Africa. The two sides also entered into a civil aviation agreement covering communications, flight paths, weather forecast exchanges, and search and rescue missions.

To underscore China's close strategic ties with Pakistan, Navy Commander Liu Huaqing and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid official visits to Pakistan. Both visitors expressed China's unequivocal support for Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan. As a token of appreciation, President Zia conferred Pakistan's highest military honor on the visiting Chinese Navy commander.

PHILIPPINES

William Shaw

Philippine-Soviet relations during the last 6 months of 1983 remained stable and low-keyed. Two unexpected events during the reporting period provided occasion for a greater than normal amount of attention to Philippine-Soviet relations in both countries. The Soviet downing of KAL Flight 007 on 1 September resulted in a formal protest to the Soviet Embassy in Manila and in a request for reparations for the families of Philippine casualties; however, Manila commentators were careful to stress that there was no disruption of existing friendly relations between the two countries. Political unrest following the assassination of return opposition leader Benigno Aquino on 21 August provided Soviet correspondents in Manila and commentators in Moscow with an opportunity for unusually lengthy discussion of the political and economic problems of the Philippines. To advance Soviet interests, such coverage appealed to Philippine nationalism vis-a-vis the overbearing influence of the United States.

Official political relations between the two countries were essentially undisturbed by the KAL incident, despite public demonstrations in Manila and formal diplomatic protests. In early September, Manila sent an official delegation to memorial services in Seoul, where it issued a formal statement calling for a satisfactory explanation from Soviet President Andropov. In reply, Soviet authorities summoned a Philippine diplomatic representative in Moscow to receive a protest against "anti-Soviet propaganda" in the Manila media. While these developments were taking place, a Philippine veterans' delegation, headed by retired Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Romeo C. Espino, began a 7-day friendship visit to the USSR on the basis of an earlier invitation.

In contrast with Chinese policy toward the Philippines, which gave some prominence to anti-Soviet themes during this period, Soviet treatment of the Philippines carefully avoided direct discussion of China. For example, the Soviet press ignored Philippine support of ASEAN pronouncements condemning Soviet support of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. Instead, Soviet media attempted simultaneously to buttress and to exploit anti-US sentiment in the Philippines and to pursue balanced coverage of Philippine political and economic difficulties which would alienate neither the Marcos government nor the Philippine public. Following an isolated early effort to suggest that the CIA had assassinated Aquino as part of a broad program to destabilize the Marcos regime, Soviet commentators retreated to the more moderate theme that the deepening political crisis in Manila was brought about by underlying economic problems, and in particular by "shackling military and economic ties" with the United States. Soviet press comments sympathetically mentioned Marcos' efforts to resist US political pressures and to promote economic reforms. Soviet media described opposition political movements as "fragmented" and "attempting to exploit popular discontent," while the "democratic public" was reported as demanding freedom of political activities, "deliverance from the dictat of foreign capital . . . and liquidation of U.S. military bases."

Soviet commentators approached Soviet military concerns in the Philippines indirectly and in the context of US-Philippine military ties rather than Soviet-Chinese confrontation. Soviet handling of the US-bases issue was sophisticated and more restrained than that of either the Philippine Government or some elements of the Philippine anti-base opposition. For example, in July, Soviet media quoted President Marcos as telling a visiting US Congressional delegation that the Philippine-US military alliance was "no longer seen as a cornerstone" of Philippine defense policy. The report ignored Marcos' threat on that occasion to seek a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union should Congress not support the most recently negotiated base agreement. Similarly, though opposition to US bases within the Philippines often stresses their value as a target, Soviet coverage emphasized the infringement of Philippine sovereignty indicated by unimpeded use of the bases for US military operations in other countries, and did not repudiate earlier public claims that Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia would not be directed against the Philippines.

Economic relations between the Philippines and the USSR continued during the 6-month period with few visible difficulties. A Manila business magazine reported that trade with the Soviet Union over the past 5 years accounted for 60 percent of all trade with Socialist countries, and was nearly double the level of Philippine-China trade. A Manila news agency, discussing in early December a recent Philippine industrial exhibit in Moscow, noted a harmony of views between the two countries on a number of issues, including "general disarmament, the elimination of vestiges of colonialism and apartheid, and restructuring the international economic order to meet the needs of developing nations."

Relations between the Philippines and China during the second half of 1983 remained cordial as China continued to enjoy an advantage over the Soviet Union in its relationship with Manila. China was clearly pleased with Philippine Government support of the Chinese position on Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. In contrast with the Soviet approach, Chinese commentary on internal Philippine politics was low-keyed and minimal. In continuing trade talks with the Philippines, China made modest concessions toward rectification of a trade imbalance and in support of Manila's sagging international credit position. It seems likely that China cooperated politically with the Philippine Government in withholding some details of trade agreements negotiated in mid-December, to enable credit to be given to Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos during her early January visit to China.

The tone for Chinese-Philippine political relations was established by the late June ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Conference and subsequent conferences with major Western countries and Japan. Chinese media coverage of the Aquino assassination of 21 August was prompt but restrained. It termed the assassination "an unfortunate incident" and drew attention to the good faith of the Marcos government in warning Aquino earlier and in pledging an investigation. There was no follow-up coverage of either the investigation or subsequent political unrest in Manila.

Chinese officials and the official press commented several times during the 6-month period on the role of US bases in the Philippines in worldwide superpower competition. Chinese media also reported the declaration of a disarmament conference in Manila. The declaration stated that US bases in the Philippines had led to the Soviet use of bases in Vietnam, and called for dismantling of all foreign military bases in Asia and the Pacific. In contrast with Soviet treatment of the base issue during the reporting period, no mention was made of the role of the bases in US-Philippines relations or in Philippine political or economic problems.

Chinese economic relations with the Philippines continued to be marked by official trade meetings, by technology transfers and trade agreements, and by a small number of individual business transactions. China was willing to make limited adjustments in its trade with the Philippines in response to Philippine concern over a 1982 trade imbalance of some \$102 million and international credit difficulties. An agreement signed in mid-December would give the Philippine current account a slight surplus of \$3 million for 1984. China also agreed to delayed payments for \$40 million in oil purchases by the Philippines. Additional agreements, including a new Manila-Xiamen air route and a Central Bank of China credit facility in Manila, were probably negotiated during the China-Philippines Joint Trade Committee meetings in Beijing in December, but not announced until January 1984. At the end of 1983, China was still resisting Philippine pressure to purchase some \$200 to \$300 million in US dollar-denominated Philippine Treasury bills or to import Philippine coconut oil. Prominent joint projects during the reporting period included inauguration of a small hydroelectric facility in Pangasinan Province, and a letter of intent for construction of a \$500 million oil refinery in the Shenzhen Special Export Zone.

SINGAPORE

Barbara A. LePoer

Singapore's reaction to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on 1 September cast a definite pall over Singaporean-Soviet relations for much of the reporting period. A scheduled visit by a Soviet Foreign Ministry team in September was postponed indefinitely by Singapore. In November, Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan accused the Soviets of conducting spying missions over the South China Sea and Southeast Asia from their base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Also, as a reaction to the airline downing, Soviet ships and planes arriving in Singapore faced slowdowns and boycotts, and all visits by Soviet cultural groups to the island nation were postponed.

Petroleum continued to be the major link in Singaporean-Chinese relations during the latter half of 1983. In November, China completed the first of nine ships being built in Shanghai for a Singapore firm to be used to support offshore drilling operations. The following month a Singapore Government-led consortium signed a joint venture contract with two Chinese agencies to build and manage a \$55 million oil-logistics base in Guangdong Province.

SOUTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

The main event in Republic of Korea (ROK)-Soviet relations, and one which captured world attention momentarily, was the 1 September downing of a South Korean jetliner by MiG fighter aircraft. The incident caused considerable speculation from many quarters concerning Soviet motivation. If the Soviet Union had successfully identified the airliner as South Korean before shooting it down, a point denied by the Soviet authorities, then the destruction of the aircraft might have been ordered because of Moscow's increasing paranoia concerning the US relationship with South Korea. The USSR claimed that the airliner was conducting surveillance of Soviet military bases for the United States and that the pilot of the aircraft did not respond to Soviet warnings before the shootdown. The official Soviet line further alleged that the United States was forming a tripartite military bloc with Japan and South Korea for the purpose of conducting aggression against the USSR and other Socialist countries in East Asia.

The downing of the South Korean jetliner also reversed a series of muted developments that had hinted at the beginnings of a modest but continuing dialog between the ROK and the USSR. For example, in July a Soviet member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Secretariat visited Seoul for a week. In August, Mongolia and Hungary informed South Korea that they planned to send delegations to the 70th IPU Conference to be held in Seoul in October. In the same month, Moscow extended an invitation to Seoul through a third party for the 1983 World Amateur Wrestling Championship to be held in Moscow in late September. These exchanges did not take place because of the Soviet attack on the Korean airliner.

The airliner incident also left the future of South Korea's open door policy toward the Soviet Union and Soviet-Bloc nations in a state of confusion. Since the event, some Korean Government officials have stated that the open door policy with Moscow has not changed; others, however, including President Chun Doo Hwan, called for a censure of the Soviet Union by the international community, an apology from the Soviet leadership, and compensation by the USSR for the loss of life and destruction of the aircraft. The Soviet Government refused to make any conciliatory gestures toward Seoul or to honor any of its demands.

During the reporting period, China showed continuing flexibility in its policy toward South Korea when Beijing considered it in its interest to do so. China supported North Korea on most issues concerning the Korean peninsula, but has not allowed this support to preclude all contacts with Seoul.

China reacted quickly when the South Korean Government complained to the United Nations in July that Beijing had refused to issue visas to South Koreans who wanted to participate in UN-sponsored events in China. In August the Chinese Government issued a visa to a South Korean official and allowed him to attend a training program sponsored by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization in Guangzhou. Also, in August,

China began to allow its civil aircraft to use an air route that travels through South Korea's flight information region, thereby shortening the travel time between Japan and China.

A Chinese Air Force test pilot defected to South Korea on 7 August in a MiG-21/FISHBED aircraft. South Korea insisted on direct talks with the Chinese before it would consider returning the aircraft. This policy had been successful in May 1983 when China sent a government delegation to Seoul to negotiate the return of a hijacked civil aircraft. In this instance South Korea kept the aircraft and allowed the pilot to seek asylum in Taiwan when China refused direct talks. The MiG-21 incident was the second defection by a Chinese Air Force pilot in his aircraft in less than a year. After the first such incident in October 1982 China attempted to negotiate with Seoul through an unidentified third country, probably Japan; in that case, South Korea refused mediation by a third party.

In commercial relations between the two states, the Chinese continued to allow indirect trade with South Korea through Hong Kong. Between February and July 1983, trade in both directions was valued at \$72 million. China is reported to have imported goods valued at \$16 million dollars and to have exported to South Korea goods valued at \$56 million.

In cultural matters, the Chinese Government allowed 87 Chinese citizens of Korean descent to visit South Korea during the first 9 months of 1983. In the past, China had made it difficult for Chinese citizens to visit South Korea. In 1981 and 1982 only 11 Chinese received permission to visit relatives in South Korea, and China has continued to make it difficult for South Koreans to visit relatives in China.

THAILAND

Ronald Cima

Thai-Soviet relations remained stable during the latter 6 months of 1983 despite the considerable attention devoted to the alleged emergence of a pro-Soviet Communist insurgent group in the northeast known as the "Green Star Movement," or "Phak Mai." Whether the group had surfaced suddenly to fill the vacuum left by the move south of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of Thailand, or had actually been in place for some time remained in question. However, reports indicated that 12 Soviet advisers were in Laos training the Green Star guerrillas and that as many as 60 insurgents had taken the training. A deputy leader of the movement revealed that Soviet support consisted of study tours to the Soviet Union for leaders and a gift of 10 military trucks delivered by way of Laos.

The Thai National Security Council investigated allegations that Soviet spies were using Bangkok as a base for espionage operations in Thailand and Southeast Asia. Some 1,000 Thai Government officials and employees, at a national security seminar in November, learned that the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, following the arrest of Soviet trade official Baryshev for espionage on 19 May, had instructed its officials to halt all espionage activities in Thailand temporarily. According to an official of the Central Intelligence Department, 32 Soviet officials were then sent home, 23 of whom were known to have worked for the KGB or GRU, the military intelligence branch of the USSR. In September, an unprecedented total of 33 Soviet officials, supposedly connected with espionage activities, quietly left Thailand over the course of 2 weeks. The officials were attached to the Soviet Embassy, assigned to the Soviet trade mission, or held positions with Aeroflot.

This exodus of Soviet personnel closely followed the 1 September downing by the Soviet Union of a South Korean passenger jet. In protest to the incident, Thailand announced an indefinite postponement of scheduled high-level talks with Anatoliy Zaytsev, Chief of the Soviet Southeast Asian Affairs Department, and banned a scheduled Soviet trade fair on the grounds that anti-Moscow sentiment remained high. (The Bangkok offices of Aeroflot were destroyed by a bomb shortly after the incident.) The Thai Foreign Ministry, however, did approve a Soviet seminar on Soviet-Thai trade for 21-27 November but refused to permit a display of Soviet goods.

In bilateral trade, the Soviet Union agreed to buy 100,000 tons of Thai tapioca products for use as animal feed with shipments to begin in late 1983. Thai Tapioca Trade Association President Sukit Wangli expressed hope that the Soviets would begin importing tapioca pellets at a volume of 500,000 to 1 million tons annually. Expansion of trade was discussed by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin and Thai Minister of Commerce Koson Krairoek during talks held in Bangkok in October. The Soviets proposed selling agricultural machinery and equipment to reduce their trade deficit with Thailand. When the Thais

pointed out that it was already difficult to find spare parts for previously imported Soviet equipment, the Soviets offered to set up a spare parts center in Southeast Asia to speed delivery.

In November, the Soviets revealed that they were also exploring ways to offer technical assistance to Thailand as a means of boosting trade and decreasing their deficit. According to Soviet Embassy figures the total volume of trade between the two countries in 1982 was 10 times what it was in 1978. In 1982, the Soviet Union imported Thai goods valued at \$183.3 million and exported to Thailand items valued at \$12.3 million.

Thailand and China continued to enjoy close relations during the July-December period of 1983 largely as a result of the concurrence in their respective policies toward Vietnam. Thailand's continued adherence to China's uncompromising view of Vietnam was important enough to Beijing to require an official visit by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Bangkok in August, following apparent Thai flexibility in the search for a settlement to the Kampuchean problem. Wu's visit followed a joint communique arising from the annual ASEAN meeting in Bangkok. That announcement hinted at a new measure of accommodation to Hanoi's military occupation of Kampuchea, as the ASEAN members appeared to distance themselves from their previous commitment to the resolutions of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), as the basis for a political settlement in the embattled country. The ICK resolutions, which China supported, called for the total withdrawal of Vietnam's forces from Kampuchea and internationally supervised elections. Wu's visit confirmed, however, that Thailand's mistrust of Hanoi had not appreciably changed despite the appearance of flexibility in the ASEAN position.

A further indication of Thai-Chinese solidarity was Supreme Commander of Thailand's Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon's week-long trip to China to study the "Chinese military experience." He returned repeating the Chinese line that it was time for Vietnam to reconsider its policies in Kampuchea and concentrate more on national economic development.

Despite the positive trend in relations, the Thais rejected a Chinese request to increase their embassy staff in Bangkok. Beijing reportedly sought to add six more members to a staff of 30 diplomats but did not specify in which sections they would be required.

In trade, the two countries signed a protocol in October setting bilateral trade targets which could lead to a sharp increase in Thai rice and sugar exports. Discussions between Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Thai Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek examined prospects for diversifying trade beyond Thai agricultural commodities and Chinese crude oil and machinery. The Chinese also expressed an interest in investing in a Thai potash project.

Following the Fifth Session of the Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between China and Thailand, a new era of technical cooperation was inaugurated when both countries agreed to start "joint

researches" in areas of mutual interest. An exchange of "experts" in various fields was due to begin in 1984.

A previously unknown military connection was disclosed when it was reported in Far Eastern Economic Review in August that Thailand was quietly making components for the Chinese-designed B-40 antitank rocket launcher in a factory on the outskirts of Bangkok. Thai army rangers were sighted in northeast Thailand near the Lao border carrying B-40s along side new Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifles.

VIETNAM

Ronald Cima

With the passing of the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in November, it was apparent that the Soviets and Vietnamese had arrived at a compromise to insure the continued success of the pact. Although unclear as to the specific nature of the compromise, it was suggested by Nayan Chanda of Far Eastern Economic Review that, in the face of developments in Sino-Soviet relations and persistent Soviet-Vietnamese differences, the two treaty partners had reached an understanding regarding the long-term importance of sustaining their relationship.

Meanwhile, the Soviet military presence in Vietnam continued to expand. In December, up to 22 Soviet warships reportedly were stationed at Cam Ranh Bay on any given day, reflecting a threefold increase since 1980. Soviet units included two to four submarines, four to six surface vessels, and 10 to 12 support ships, in addition to Tu-95/BEAR and Tu-16/BADGER reconnaissance and antisubmarine aircraft operating from the adjacent Cam Ranh Bay air facility. The Soviets also were reported to have improved communications and intelligence gathering facilities at Cam Ranh Bay.

The Vietnamese Navy was reported to have acquired four OSA II Class missile-carrying fast attack craft from the Soviets, each equipped with two Styx surface-to-surface missiles, and one fast patrol craft described as similar to the Chinese SHANGHAI Class fast patrol boat.

Economically, the highpoint of the reporting period was an agreement on cooperation in vegetable and fruit production and export signed in December. Under its terms, the Soviet Union granted Vietnam a long-term loan with preferential terms enabling Vietnam to import materials and equipment used in the production, processing, delivery, and preservation of vegetables and fruit. In related developments, TASS reported in July that the volume of equipment and machinery supplied by the Soviet Union to various coal mines in Vietnam in 1982 increased by almost 150 percent over 1981. In September, the Vietnam News Agency reported that Soviet aid had assisted in the construction of 48 maintenance stations for farm machinery, and that since 1981, Soviet experts working on rubber farms in the south had trained nearly 1,000 mechanics and drivers for the southern rubber industry. Rubber farms under the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation program, in October, were reported to have planted 11,300 hectares of rubber or 16 percent over 1982. VNA also reported that since the inception of the friendship and cooperation treaty, the Soviets had sent many specialists to Vietnam to instruct "thousands of officials and cadres" in economic management.

The sinking of the US-owned oil drilling ship Glomar Java Sea south of the Chinese island of Hainan resulted in some unusual contacts between Beijing and Hanoi. Vietnam responded to China's request for help in searching for the vessel and its 81 crewmen. Its readiness to cooperate surprised Beijing, not only

because of the poor state of relations between the two countries but because of Vietnam's well-known objections to China unilaterally awarding offshore oil exploration blocks to foreign companies in the disputed Gulf of Tonkin.

Encouraged by the growing signs of unease between China and ASEAN on resolving the Kampuchean conflict, Vietnam attempted to exploit any differences by increasing pressure on the ASEAN countries in an effort to persuade them to dissociate from China, and alone reach an accommodation with a Hanoi-dominated Indochina. At the same time, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach spoke of the possibility of better relations with China, and indicated that the border between the two countries was quieter. The Chinese were reported to have withdrawn a considerable number of troops from the border back to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. Thach stressed also that the Chinese press had adopted a more favorable attitude toward Vietnam.

An October report in Far Eastern Economic Review indicated that thousands of ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam resettled on state farms in southern China were unable to adapt to their new lives. China had accepted more than 250,000 such refugees since Hanoi began expelling them in 1978, and officials had conceded that 10 percent of the refugees were unable to reconcile themselves to an existence as farmers on China's state farms. Chinese authorities stated that China's birth control policies--which include social and bureaucratic pressure on pregnant women with more than one child to have abortions, and disincentives such as reductions in salary for each child after the first--were the cause of most problems among the refugees.

BANGLADESH

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/23/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladeshi Home Affairs Minister MG Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury makes an official visit to Beijing and is feted by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.	P	SWB (FE) 26 Aug 83	3315
08/27/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang receives visiting Bangladeshi Home Affairs Minister MG Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury. Zhao in his remarks notes that China and Bangladesh and China have established a relationship of "mutual support and cooperation" and emphasizes that Beijing attaches great importance to its ties with Dhaka.	P	SWB (FE) 29 Aug 83	3314
08/31/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Government-sanctioned Bangladesh-China Friendship Association splits into two warring factions for reasons that are not revealed in the open press. One faction, reportedly headed by Mrs. Kamrunnahr Laily, was ousted from the association in 1982 for conducting "anti-organizational activities". This group has now appropriated the parent organization's name and is trying to pass itself off as the officially recognized go-between with China. S. A. Sikdar, General-Secretary of the organization, denounces the activities of this "handful of people" and maintains that the original friendship association is still in business.	P	Bangladesh Observer 31 Aug 83	3545
09/01/83	BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. During a lengthy interview with a FEER correspondent, LT-GEN H. M. Ershad is asked whether he shares the view of ASEAN that the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia poses an immediate threat to Asia, or if China poses a long-term threat to Bangladesh. Ershad responds: "Any intervention is a threat to sovereignty, as Afghanistan and Kampuchea show. Our relations with China are excellent and I do not believe that it poses a threat to any country."	P	Far Eastern Econ Review 1 Sep 83	2781
11/04/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign a protocol under which Beijing agrees to help in the construction of a bridge spanning the Buriganga river that runs through Dhaka. In addition, the two sides establish a Joint Economic Commission. Since 1978, China has committed about \$100 million worth of interest-free loans to Bangladesh. Representing the Chinese at the signing ceremony in Dhaka is Lu Xuejian, the vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade.	E	FBIS (SA) 4 Nov 83	3546
11/21/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that a Chinese Navy delegation lead by its commander, Liu Huaqing, arrives in Bangladesh after touring Pakistan. Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander-in-Chief Hussain Mohammad Ershad receives Liu and his delegation.	M	FBIS (China) 22 Nov 83	3780
11/22/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. ADM Liu Hua Qing, commander of the Chinese naval forces, arrives in Dhaka accompanied by a seven-member "goodwill military delegation". The Chinese team will conduct discussions in Bangladesh through 25 November. Details of the discussions are not revealed in the local press.	M	FBIS (SA) 23 Nov 83	3548

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/24/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Elements of the Bangladesh navy carry out a sea exercise for the benefit of the visiting naval chief-of-staff of China, ADM Liu Huaqing. According to local media reports, the Chinese dignitary witnessed the display from the deck of the BNS ABU BAKHAR. An undisclosed number of missile boats, frigates and gunboats took part in the exercise. Earlier in the day, ADM Liu visited a naval training complex at Kaptai.	M	FBIS (SA) 25 Nov 83	3547
11/30/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Foreign Ministry in Dhaka calls in Soviet Ambassador Valentin Stepanov to inform him that the number of diplomatic personnel at the Soviet Embassy must be halved from 36 to 18. In addition, the Dhaka government orders the Soviets to close down their cultural center. The Bangladesh press maintains that the abrupt downturn in bilateral relations is the result of suspected Soviet involvement in the street demonstrations that have rocked parts of the country in the past week.	P	New York Times 1 Dec 83	3508
12/03/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Dhaka newspaper recounts a long list of Soviet diplomatic indiscretions committed in Bangladesh that led up to the dramatic ouster of as many as half of the Soviet diplomats posted in Bangladesh. The Soviets reportedly have the largest non-diplomatic staff (estimated at over 100) of any embassy in Dhaka. In June 1981, two Soviet diplomats assaulted customs officials at the Dhaka airport after inspectors intercepted a shipment of sophisticated electronic gear en route to the Soviet Embassy. The pair was dispatched back to Moscow after Bangladeshi protestations. In May 1983, two Soviet embassy officials posted in Dhaka were identified in a magazine article as residents of the KGB and GRU. Following the publication of the story, government officials requested that the two be sent home. In September, the suspected GRU resident, E. Schkin, was transferred out of the country. The KGB resident is, in all likelihood, still manning his post in Dhaka.	P	Holiday (Dhaka) 3 Dec 83	3507
12/05/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. In an article timed to coincide with the outbreak of street demonstrations against the military regime in Bangladesh, PRAVDA (Moscow) reports that the political situation in Bangladesh is "tense". The CPSU organ notes that mass demonstrations in support of transferring power to elected representatives have occurred in Dhaka and Chittagong. According to PRAVDA, "the main cause of the unstable political situation in Bangladesh is the country's grim economic position and its financial dependence on the West, primarily the United States." Although Bangladesh possesses ample economic assets "to ensure normal life for its population," the imposition of martial law has stymied the country's development potential. In conclusion, the article notes that the country's left-wing forces are fighting to "strengthen the country's political independence and economic self-sufficiency and to effect fundamental transformations in the economic sphere and the structure of society."	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Dec 83	3509
12/15/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Fortnightly English-language journal speculates on the covert campaign waged by the Soviet Union which ended in the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Bangladesh. According to Bangladesh Today, Soviet Ambassador V. P. Stepanov was masterminding a leftist upsurge against the	P	Bangladesh Today (Dhaka) 15 Dec 83	3505

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
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Ershad government to coincide with the convening of the Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference in Dhaka in November. The Soviets reputedly funneled \$50,000 in local currency to leftist groups which organized street demonstrations.

12/15/83

BANGLADESH/USSR. Correspondent Y. Romakhov writes in the NEW TIMES

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New Times (Moscow) Dec 83

3510

(Moscow) that the Ershad government's policy of denationalizing many public sector industries by returning them to their previous owners "does not lessen the disastrous impact of the capitalist world system on the living standards of the people and does not improve the difficult financial and economic situation of the country as a whole." On balance, the military regime's economic policies benefit only the "upper crust of society" at the expense of the masses. The author notes that prices are steadily climbing, food production is down, and the peasantry is becoming increasingly dependent on moneylenders for survival. Although the author notes that political instability has "hampered" Bangladesh's social and economic development, the article sidesteps any harsh criticism of the regime. Instead, the author catalogues in a matter-of-fact way the recent disturbances in the country and analyzes the political factions which are vying for supremacy. Nowhere does the author cite the Communist Party of Bangladesh or pro-Moscow political elements. He concludes "his tour d' horizon of the Bangladeshi political scene by noting that "there are doubtless no few political storms ahead. But however the internal struggle may develop, the country's ideals of freedom and independence remain inviolable."

12/15/83

BANGLADESH/USSR. Moscow broadcast to Bangladesh in Bengali congratulates the country on the 12th anniversary of the surrender of Pakistani forces in the Bangladesh liberation struggle. The commentator shows that the Soviet Union was a major supporter of the freedom movement--a fact which is greatly appreciated by Bangladeshis to this day. Since independence, Soviet-Bangladeshi ties have flourished. The reconstruction of Chittagong port, the construction of fisheries, natural gas exploration, the Ghorasal power plant and electric machine plant in Chittagong are all examples of bilateral cooperation. Trade between the two countries is steadily increasing. All is not well in Soviet-Bangladeshi relations, however. In reference to the Ershad regime's decision to expel a number of Soviet diplomats accredited to Bangladesh, the commentator notes that "deterioration in relations...has aroused concern and alarm. The Soviet Union is not responsible for this." This "unilateral" action on the part of government authorities in Dhaka symbolizes a "sinister campaign against the Soviet Union" which "harms the atmosphere of cooperation between our two countries."

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FBIS (USSR) 19 Dec 83

3512

12/29/83

BANGLADESH/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast to South Asia in Bengali language analyzes the decision taken by the Government of Bangladesh to expell Soviet diplomats and close down the Soviet Cultural Center. Without going into any of the specific charges leveled against the diplomats, the broadcast asserts that "Bangladesh authorities took an unprecedented step"

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FBIS (USSR) 3 Jan 84

3549

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	in response to "complete baseless allegations." Striking a note of wounded national pride, the Soviet commentator reminds his listeners that the USSR stood by Bangladesh's side during the 1971 civil and generously assisted the country in economic development. The broadcast speculates that Dhaka may have had ulterior motives in expelling the diplomats. One theory is that Dhaka acted as a result of "Western diplomatic pressure, partly to offset the public relations damage caused by the expulsion of US diplomats recently in a neighboring country". The broadcast also notes that the Bangladeshi actions "were taken immediately after the recent high-level contact between Bangladesh and the United States." In conclusion, the broadcast calls for a return to the traditional "friendly relations and effective cooperation" between the two countries.			
12/29/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign a trade protocol at the conclusion on talks between China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Bangladesh's Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Hasan Ahmad.	E	FBIS (China)	30 Dec 83 3832

BURMA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/07/83	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese cinema and theater study group, led by U Maung Maung Khin, managing director of the motion picture corporation under the Burmese Information Ministry, visits China and is feted by Ministry of Culture officials.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 12 Jul 83	3291
07/07/83	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, visits China. In various public speeches both sides praise the friendly relations between the two nations.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 12 Jul 83	3292
07/09/83	BURMA/PRC. During a "good-will" visit by Burma's Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian describes their meetings by saying "our two sides have had close and cordial talks which have developed mutual understanding and friendship."	P	FBIS (China) 11 Jul 83	3419
07/25/83	BURMA/PRC. An exhibit of Chinese New Year art opens in Rangoon. The display consists of 70 paintings and is being held under the auspices of the cultural exchange program between Burma and China.	C	FBIS (China) 1 Aug 83	4860
07/28/83	BURMA/PRC. Burma and China sign documents acknowledging the completion of a rice mill built with Chinese assistance at Pazundaung near Rangoon. Construction of the mill began in 1981, with all equipment for the project supplied by Beijing. The facility, which began operation two months ago, can accommodate 150 tons of paddy at a time, and produce 100 tons of husked rice per day.			4871
09/14/83	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese delegation of school officials departs Rangoon for a two-week tour of China's educational system.	C	FBIS (AP) 27 Sep 83	4870
10/10/83	BURMA/ROK/PRC. In an initial reaction to a bomb blast which killed four leading dignitaries of a South Korean delegation visiting Rangoon, an official Chinese spokesman declares that Beijing is "very concerned" about the incident. The Chinese press, for its part, reports the occurrence without editorial comment.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Oct 83	4872
10/11/83	BURMA/ROK/USSR. Moscow media report that a bomb blast in Rangoon took the lives of four dignitaries in a visiting South Korean delegation. Soviet commentators accuse the ROK of using the incident for "whipping up tension" and "fanning a military psychosis" on the Korean Peninsula as Seoul places its armed forces on combat alert.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Oct 83	4873
11/21/83	BURMA/PRC. Burmese Construction Minister U Hla Tun receives a delegation of twelve Chinese technicians. The delegation will be concerned with drafting plans for the Burma-Syriam rail and road bridge across the Pegu River.	S	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 83	3341
12/01/83	BURMA/PRC. The Yantai Beijing Opera Company currently visiting Burma from China under the bilateral cultural exchange program, is received by Burmese Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint.	C	FBIS (AP) 5 Dec 83	3480

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/04/83	BURMA/PRC. China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua concludes a 5-day visit to Burma by saying that "cooperation between China and Burma has very good prospects. Chen and Burma's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning U Tum Tin held talks on promotion of bilateral trade.	E	FBIS (China)	7 Dec 83 3816
12/05/83	BURMA/PRC. PRC State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Mue. Chen Muhua visits Burma from 30 November to 5 December. The visiting minister and her eight-member entourage hold meetings with President U San U, Prime Minister U Maung Maung, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, and Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi. During their stay in Burma, Mue. Chen and her entourage visit the Pazundaung Rice Mill and the Number One National Sports Stadium near Thwanna. Both projects are being constructed with PRC assistance.	E	FBIS (AP)	7 Dec 83 3481
12/05/83	BURMA/PRC. Extensive bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical domains are predicted by visiting Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Mue. Chen Muhua at a banquet given by her in Rangoon in honor of her Burmese host, Deputy PM and Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin. In his reply, U Tun Tin notes that economic aid provided by China has played an important role in Burmese economic development and in return, Burma would try its best to help China.	E	SWB (Reading, UK)	7 Dec 83 3482

INDIA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/02/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian correspondent in Washington reports that the Soviets are putting "heavy pressure" on the Indians not to purchase American weapons or permit American naval vessels to make port calls at Bombay. Although Indian Embassy officials are denying the report, sources in the US Senate say that all talks of Indian arms purchases from the US were suddenly suspended when the Soviets made their wishes known. Some	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Jul 83	1938
07/04/83	INDIA/USSR. Rajiv Gandhi, the elder son of PM Gandhi and the heir- apparent in the Nehru family dynasty, arrives in Moscow on an official state visit in his capacity as Congress-I General-Secretary. Soviet media stress that Rajiv and his Russian hosts are keen to talk about the "danger of global nuclear catastrophe" as well as the "stoking of international tension and the new threats to peace in various parts of the world." On bilateral issues, Gandhi tells TASS that relations between India and the USSR are "rightly considered to be an excellent example of peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation between two different political, economic and social systems." Included in the list of Soviet officials on Gandhi's schedule are vasilily Kuznetsov, Defense Chief Ustinov and Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Orgakov.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 6, 8 Jul 83	1930
07/05/83	INDIA/USSR. Columnist G. K. Reddy refutes Western press reports that Defense Minister Venkataraman signed new weapons purchase agreements worth over \$5 billion while in Moscow recently. According to Reddy's usually well-placed sources in New Delhi, the latest arms deals with the Soviets are "only the extension of an ongoing arrangement" signed between the two countries in 1980. New purchases will run about \$1 billion. However, "Soviet terms are much more liberal than generally believed in the West," concedes Reddy. As with previous arms deals, India is entitled to make deferred payments in rupees. Repayment will be spread over 12 to 17 years with a 3-to 5-year grace period and a nominal interest rate of 2.5 percent. Apart from weaponry for all three service branches, the agreement envisages the establishment of manufacturing capacity along with the transfer of advanced technology for making many categories of "highly sophisticated arms." These weapons systems include advances in the design, mobility, and firepower of the T-72 tank and other combat vehicles produced at the Avadi ordnance factory. A similar understanding covers the incorporation of the latest aircraft technologies. India will reportedly switch production to the MiG-27, then to the even more futuristic MiG-29 and MiG-31. The naval vessels that are covered in the agreement will have the latest military technologies to give the Indian Navy a greater punch in its offensive-defensive operations." Reddy goes on to report that the military advisers who accompanied the Defense Minister to Moscow were "perplexed" when the Soviets balked at showing them the prototype of the "super secret MiG that has been designed to surpass the [US-made] F-16." Apparently the Soviets are not in the habit of disclosing performance data of aircraft under development until they have gone into production, even for a preferred client such as India.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Jul 83	1929

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/09/83	INDIA/USSR. Rajiv Gandhi, son of PM Indira Gandhi, ends a 4-day stay in Moscow and travels to Siberia for a 3-day working vacation that will take him to Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and Lake Baikal. Besides meeting with numerous political and military figures, Gandhi has visited an aircraft factory and an atomic power complex at Voronezh, south of Moscow.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 10 Jul 83	2700
07/09/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio commentary emanating from Moscow takes note of alleged border violations by Pakistani forces along the ceasefire line in the disputed region of Kashmir. After reminding listeners that Pakistan still clings to the belief that all of Jammu and Kashmir should revert to Pakistani control, the broadcast asserts that "those demands cannot be recognized as legitimate." Airspace violations and the buildup of troops along the Indian frontier "cannot but be seen as aimed at further destabilizing the situation in Jammu and Kashmir," the broadcast asserts. Moscow's rationale to explain Pakistani belligerence is that border violations serve as a "pretext for ruthlessly exploiting opposition" within the country to the military dictatorship. In the final analysis, however, Moscow sees the hand of Washington behind the alleged disturbances in Kashmir. "In exchange for arms from across the ocean, Pakistan willingly performs the unseemly role of defender of American imperialism's interests in southern Asia, something which unquestionably does not promote the interests of peace and stability in the region."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jul 83	1940
07/09/83	INDIA/PRC. An Indian parliamentary delegation visits China. In talks with Chinese leaders, the parliamentarians note that "India's prosperity depends on peace and stability in the region, and to promote friendly relations with China is imperative and an important link in maintaining regional stability."	C P	SWB (FE) 13 Jul 83	3295
07/10/83	INDIA/PRC. S. S. Mahapatra, a Congress-I MP who traveled in an official capacity to China for two weeks, returns to New Delhi with the message that Chinese leaders are willing to reconvene the border negotiations in November of this year. Mahapatra will submit a written report to PM Gandhi detailing his talks with the Chinese. Meanwhile, a commentary from New China News Agency reaffirms China's willingness to improve relations with India by calling for "joint efforts" on both sides to resolve the delicate border issue.	P	FBIS (SA) 12 Jul 83	1928
07/10/83	INDIA/USSR. Columnist G. K. Reddy writes that the Soviets are not only stepping up their economic and military support of India, but are also trying to expand political relations with the Congress-I, the dominant political party in the country. One obvious signal of the Kremlin's political interests is the ongoing visit to Moscow by Rajiv Gandhi in his capacity as Congress-I Secretary-General. The trip is being studied very carefully by opposition party members in India, particularly members of CPI and CPI-M. According to Reddy's analysis, the Rajiv Gandhi tour of the USSR represents the "first major step to establish a closer party-to-party relationship with the Congress-I." The Kremlin has accorded the young Gandhi treatment worthy of a head of state. The Kremlin appears to be eager	P	The Hindu (Madras) 11 Jul 83	2697

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/83	to expand its contacts at all levels of the Indian Government in "The anticipation of Andropov's scheduled visit to India next winter. "The Soviet leaders," writes Reddy, "seem to have opted for a middle course which gives them enough flexibility to maintain closer links with Mrs. Gandhi both at the governmental and party levels without impairing their fraternal relationship with CPI and other pro-Moscow elements that are against her for whatever reason." Kremlin-watchers in New Delhi have thus been intrigued by a recent TASS article which is highly complimentary to the performance of the newly-elected non-Congress state government in Andhra Pradesh. The next major event in Indo-Soviet relations is likely to be Mrs. Gandhi's choice of a new Indian Ambassador to Moscow. The pro-Soviet lobby is working hard to have one of their own nominated for the sensitive post. The External Affairs Ministry has, so far at least, resisted the pressure by arguing in favor of appointing a career diplomat with few political ties.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 11 Jul 83	2698
07/11/83	INDIA/PRC. In Beijing, Vice-Premier Wan Li tells two visiting Indian MPs that a peaceful situation on the border is imperative if China is to achieve its economic development goals. "There is every reason for us to improve our relations," he tells the Indians. The two visitors, Subramaniam Swamy and C. K. B. Parulekar, respond in like manner. The two are scheduled to visit Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Lhasa.	S	FBIS (USSR) 21 Jul 83	1932
07/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian radio report wryly notes that the Soviets have agreed to supply India with an additional 1 million tons of crude oil valued at \$300 million during the current year. The oil will help meet the rupee requirements of the Soviet Union to buy Indian goods as part of the yearly barter agreement.	E	FBIS (SA) 13 Jul 83	2702
07/15/83	INDIA/PRC. Columnist G. K. Reddy reports that the Indian Ambassador to China, A. P. Venkataswaran, met recently with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to urge a positive Chinese response to Mrs. Gandhi's suggestion that world leaders convene this fall at the opening session of the United Nations. During the course of the exchange, the Ambassador availed himself of the opportunity to inquire about the next round of Sino-Indian border negotiations which are scheduled to be held in Delhi some time this year. By convention, the guest country usually decides on the date which negotiations will be held. For unknown reasons, the Chinese have not yet proposed any dates, although they have signalled to visiting Indian MPs that another round of talks is welcomed by Beijing. Reddy notes that the prospects for substantive advances in the talks are poor, since neither side seems willing to budge on the key issue of territorial concessions. He concludes: "As neither side appears to be ready to engage in serious	P	The Hindu (Madras) 15 Jul 83	1926

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/15/83	negotiations, the best that can be done is to keep open the dialogue by spreading it over without the appearance of any break in continuity."			
07/15/83	INDIA/USSR. Political cartoon appearing in the INDIAN EXPRESS pokes fun at Soviet relations with Indian Marxists in the wake of visits to Moscow by Rajiv Gandhi and Jyoti Basu. "The Marxist Chief Minister of West Bengal is depicted saying to Andropov: 'Comrade, we're looking for a national alternative to Mrs. Gandhi.'" Andropov, who is holding a briefing book on Rajiv Gandhi's visit, responds: "Comrade Basu, we've already found one."	CP	Indian Express (Bombay) 15 Jul 83	1937
07/16/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Rabidly pro-Moscow English-language daily prints yet another lurid tale of US experimentation with biological warfare substances in South Asia. In this installment, the PATRIOT alleges that the outbreak of the debilitating disease AIDS was the result of a Pentagon biological warfare experiment gone amuck. "American experts" are reported as believing that "Pakistan may become the next proving ground for these experiments. This, in turn, would imperil the health of Indians across the border. The article, allegedly penned by an anonymous American scientist, dredges up the old charge that an American-sponsored malaria research laboratory in Lahore was actually a covert CIA operation for breeding and spreading mosquito-borne diseases."	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 16 Jul 83	1925
07/16/83	INDIA/USSR. In an interview with the press, CPI-M chief E. M. S. Namboodripad notes that the Soviets are eager to go to great lengths to retain the confidence of the Gandhi government. Namboodripad, who is on record as supporting the opening of party-to-party links between CPI-M and the CPSU, avows that his party does not need the help of Moscow in its fight against Mrs. Gandhi. Contrary to Soviet advice, CPI-M has taken a strong line against Mrs. Gandhi's domestic policies--a line Namboodripad reinforces during the press conference.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jul 83	1931
07/19/83	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Soviet political commentator Vitalit Vilshanskiy recaps for his English-speaking radio audience the positive results of Rajiv Gandhi's goodwill visit to the Soviet Union. After praising Indo-Soviet cooperation, the commentator shifts his emphasis to CIA subversion campaigns in India and the continuing threat posed by India's unnamed "northern neighbor." This country seized a "considerable part of Indian territory" more than 20 years ago "and is still holding it. The Indian Government can't but take into account the fact that major armed forces are concentrated at its northern frontiers." The commentator notes that India has attempted a political dialogue in recent years but that the "northern neighbors...have not moved an inch." The Soviet analyst concludes by stating that "Indian leaders have repeatedly emphasized that without the solution of the territorial issue there can be no genuine normalization in relations between the two countries."	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Jul 83	1933
07/20/83	INDIA/USSR. In a meeting with MPs of the Defense Ministry's Consultative Committee, Defense Minister Venkataraman reviews the status of a number of weapons systems India is purchasing or considering purchasing from abroad.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 21 Jul 83	2706

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Venkataraman reports that the Soviets will supply India with a new class of transport aircraft--the Ilyushin 76. As for Indian production of the advanced version of the Soviet MiG aircraft, Venkataraman believes that this technology will keep India at least on a par with comparable aircraft which are being introduced into the region by neighboring states.			
07/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian correspondent covering the Moscow Film Festival reports that the Soviet premier showing of the movie "Gandhi" captivated the audience. After the film ended, the Soviet audience is reported to have moved to the exits slowly, silently, as though 'possessed' by the spirit of the Mahatma.	C	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jul 83	2703
07/22/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union formally enter into a protocol that calls for collaboration in the field of medicine and health services. Under the agreement, the two sides will exchange specialists and organize joint seminars.	S	FBIS (USSR) 26 Jul 83	2693
07/24/83	INDIA/PRC. Subramaniam Swamy, a Janata MP who just returned from a trip to China, tells an interviewer that the time is ripe for a rapprochement between supporters of the exiled Dalai Lama of Tibet and Communist authorities in Beijing. Chinese officials have been broadly hinting that the Dalai Lama would be welcome to return from exile in India in the interest of normalizing the tense situation in Tibet. China has started allowing Tibetans-in-exile to visit their friends and relatives in Tibet after issuing them overseas Chinese passports. The Dalai Lama has publicly recognized that Chinese leaders have admitted their mistakes of the past and have loosened their grip on Tibet. Swamy concludes that "China needs a definitive solution to the Tibetan issues as much as the Tibetans do."	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 24 Jul 83	2774
07/27/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian goodwill delegation headed by the mayor of New Delhi arrives in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Soviet.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Jul 83	2696
07/27/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian Space Research Organization and the Soviet counterpart organization, Lisendrov, enter into a protocol under which India will launch an 800-kg satellite from a Soviet cosmodrome some time next year. Details of the launch are not disclosed.	S	FBIS (USSR) 2 Aug 83	2708
08/01/83	INDIA/USSR. India, a consistent armaments customer of the Soviet Union, currently is receiving 95 An-32 transports, 85 MiG-23s and 18 MiG-25s, plus an undisclosed number of MANUCHKA Class corvettes from Moscow. India is one of the few Third World countries to receive modern Soviet weaponry as early as the Armed Forces of the USSR. For example, New Delhi received the T-72 tank as early as spring 1979, while the MiG-25 has not yet been delivered to members of the Warsaw Pact. India's preferential status as an arms customer of the USSR is indicated by its domestic manufacture of the MiG-21, which represents the only exception to the Soviet policy of not granting licenses for the co-production of Russian armaments in Third World countries.	M	South (London) Aug 83	3279

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/03/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR will develop portable solar power stations jointly beginning next year. The experimental stations will be located at Bhaunagar, Gujarat and Tashkent, Tadzhik SSR. Under the protocols recently concluded in Moscow, India will manufacture solar concentrators and power accumulators and the Soviet Union will produce energy converters.	E S	SWB 10 Aug 83	3282
08/04/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has offered to assist India in setting up two nuclear reactors of 440 MW each. Only the technical aspects of the offer have been evaluated so far. The Indian Government has ruled out any proposal to construct a nuclear power station in the country with the help of other developed nations. One more heavy water plant is proposed to be set up in addition to those at Thal, Maharashtra and Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh. The existing power plants are designed to ensure self-sufficiency in heavy water for the country's nuclear power program.	E S	SWB 10 Aug 83	3283
08/05/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian FM Narasimha Rao tells the Indian Parliament that the Sino-Indian border dispute is "not near a solution." The three rounds of border talks have not yielded any breakthroughs, as both sides have merely reiterated their known positions. According to Indian claims, China is in illegal possession of 14,500 square miles of Indian territory. China, in turn, claims that India occupies 50,000 square miles of Chinese territory. China has offered to maintain the status quo in the eastern sector in exchange for India's recognition of the line of actual control in the western sector. "But we are opposed to such an arrangement and our opposition has been reiterated," states Rao.	P	FBIS (SA) 10 Aug 83	2766
08/06/83	INDIA/USSR. Gandhi Government announces the appointment of Prof. Nurul Hasan, a former Union Cabinet Minister, to be the next Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Hasan will replace V. Ahuja, a career diplomat who will relinquish the post shortly.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Aug 83	2765
08/11/83	INDIA/USSR. Nikolay Goldin, chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, sponsors a celebration in Moscow to commemorate the 36th anniversary of India's independence and the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. Calling Indo-Soviet relations "of immense international importance," Goldin reminds his Moscow audience that India is the "target of international imperialism's aggressive course." Goldin pointedly adds, however, that the 1971 treaty "is not directed against any third country and does not limit the USSR's and India's possibilities to establish good-neighborly relations and fruitful cooperation with other states."	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Aug 83	2764
08/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet, Usmankhodzhaev, arrives in New Delhi on the first leg of a 13-day goodwill visit to commemorate the 1971 signing of the Indo-USSR treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The Soviet dignitary meets with President Zail Singh, Vice President Hidayatullah, and PM Gandhi. During a function later in the day, the Soviet Vice President makes special note of India's call for the Indian Ocean to be made a zone of peace.	P	FBIS (SA) 15 Aug 83	2763

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/15/83	INDIA/USSR. Article appearing in the authoritative INDIA TODAY magazine from New Delhi fills in many of the blanks in press coverage surrounding the intensive Soviet campaign to woo India away from Western arms suppliers. According to author Dilip Bobb, India's recent defense purchases from Britain, France, Germany and elsewhere have shaken the Soviets and confirmed to them "India's efforts to wriggle out from the Soviet weapons stranglehold." Defense Minister Venkataraman, while in Moscow recently, was given the hard sell on a number of weapons systems. This sales pitch, according to the author, was only the culmination of a long Soviet campaign. A week before the Defense Minister's trip, a 40-member Indian delegation reportedly toured various defense establishments in the Soviet Union. No mention was made of the visit in the press. In December, the Soviet Aircraft Industries Minister paid an unpublicized visit to New Delhi to offer a joint production scheme to the Indian aircraft industry. Reportedly, the scheme envisages the manufacture of MiG-21 spares at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited facilities for shipment to other countries flying the aircraft. From the Soviet vantage point, this would not only tie India's aircraft industry to Soviet production for at least a decade but it would also free up their own domestic production facilities for work on more advanced aircraft. Sources reveal the Indians would produce landing gear, fuel pumps, ejection seats, brake systems, altimeters, wheels and tires. The Indian response to the offer has so far been "lukewarm". New Delhi would need cash in hand to devote so much manufacturing capability to one line. In a larger context, however, the HAL deal can be seen as "only the icing on a larger cake that the Soviets are now offering the Indian Government." Advanced weapons systems that were offered to India for the first time during Venkataraman's visit include: a Light Combat Aircraft which Indian military planners had never seen before; a Soviet version of the AWACS (which was reportedly dispatched to India during the 1971 war); T-72M tanks to replace India's Foxtrof class submarines; three more KASCHIN class destroyers with an advanced fire control system; and the latest versions of the NANUCHKA class Corvettes and minesweepers. Though no deal has yet been signed, New Delhi will be tempted to take advantage of the "mouthwatering" terms the Soviets are offering. The proposed deal would be in excess of \$5 billion. The Soviets have been arguing that the sophistication of the armaments being offered is at least comparable to anything Pakistan can purchase from the US.	M	India Today 15 Aug 83	3511
08/26/83	INDIA/PRC. In a written response to a Parliamentary inquiry, Defense Minister Venkataraman scotches rumors that a contingent of Chinese troops intruded into Ladakh, lowered the Indian tricolor, and hoisted the Chinese flag in its place. Furthermore, Venkataraman denies reports that Pakistan has constructed new defense fortifications in the Kargil sector of Ladakh with the help of Chinese defense personnel.	MP	The Statesman (Calcutta) 27 Aug 83	2780
08/29/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian External Affairs Ministry lodges an official protest with Beijing over the publication of an allegedly anti-Indian article which appeared in the Chinese publication WORLD AFFAIRS. Calling the article	P	FBIS (SA) 29 Aug 83	2770

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/30/83	INDIA/PRC. Pro-government TIMES OF INDIA issues an editorial on the appearance of a strongly anti-Indian article in an official Chinese government journal. Speculating that the article may presage another hostile move against India on the part of Beijing, the editorial calls the article in question "nothing but a loathsome specimen of yellow journalism [that] has done no credit to the Chinese ruling elite." The editorial notes that "Chinese publicists have excelled themselves in vituperation" for many years. "Perhaps the prolonged political turmoil in China has played tricks with the sense of decorum of the normally austere and high-minded trendsetters of the Chinese fourth estate," the editorial opines. "Or, perhaps a strong anti-India lobby in the foreign ministry in Beijing is ever on the lookout for an opportunity to denigrate India and its leaders." India has officially protested the appearance of the article.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 30 Aug 83	2767
09/01/83	INDIA/USSR. While on an official visit to Rumania, FM Narasimha Rao announces that he will shortly visit Moscow for a round of talks with his opposite number, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko. The announcement is made just as the first details of the Soviet downing of a Korean jetliner are beginning to circulate.	P	The Patriot (New Delhi) 2 Sep 83	2769
09/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Sources in New Delhi confirm that HAL is tooling up for the assembly of 200 MiG-27 FLOGGER-D ground attack aircraft which will be delivered by the USSR in kit form. Subsequently, licensed coproduction of the aircraft will be undertaken in India. This coproduction will include domestic Indian manufacture of the MiG-27 Tumanski R-29-300 engine at the HAL plant in Koraput. Although India also has acquired coproduction rights to the somewhat less capable MiG-23 FLOGGER-F, it will not now manufacture this aircraft, preferring to concentrate on the more modern FLOGGER-D instead. In the meantime, the same sources report that India also has evinced strong interest in the MiG-29 FULCRUM air superiority fighter in competition with the Mirage-2000 aircraft.	M	Military Technology (Bonn) Oct 83	3325
09/02/83	INDIA/USSR. Official government spokesman in New Delhi expresses India's "deep regrets" over the loss of lives that occurred in connection with the downing of the Korean airliner in Soviet waters. The spokesman expresses the hope that reports that the Soviets shot down the plane are not true.	P	The Patriot (New Delhi) 3 Sep 83	2768
09/03/83	INDIA/USSR. "From Russia by Mistake" is the title of an angry TIMES OF INDIA editorial condemning the Soviets for shooting down an unarmed KAL jetliner, killing all 269 passengers aboard. The newspaper argues that the act was, at a minimum, the act of "incredibly rash pilots of the Soviet air force." The decision to shoot down the aircraft must have been made by an air commander who was "clearly out of his mind," the editorial goes on. "At worst he could have suspected [the KAL jetliner] of being engaged in some kind of surveillance. But that cannot justify his decision to shoot it down. Moscow must offer an unqualified apology and adequate compensation	P	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Sep 83	2779

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DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/04/83	INDIA/USSR. Political correspondent for the daily HINDU of Madras pieces together the arguments the Soviets are using with so-called "friendly states" such as India to justify the shooting down of an unarmed Korean Airlines jetliner over Soviet airspace. The Soviet Charge d'Affaires in New Delhi reportedly provided the GOI with a written statement which essentially repeated the official Soviet stand on the incident taken at the United Nations. In the note, the Soviets deny that they shot down the aircraft, only that tracer shells were fired and that the aircraft disappeared without a trace. The correspondent notes that India is the only country that has reacted to the incident in a low-keyed manner by making the point that "we hope it is not true." The matter is expected to come up when FM Rao is scheduled to hold talks in Moscow on 7 September with FM Gromyko. "But as India is not directly involved in the controversy over the Soviet action," writes the correspondent, "it can best only pass on informally to the US and perhaps also to South Korea any additional information that Moscow chose to disclose on the subject." According to this analysis, India once again finds itself on the horns of a dilemma in its dealings with Moscow. "Whatever the actual facts [surrounding the incident], India has no desire to get involved in this controversy by accepting the Soviet apology at its face value or lining up with the rest of the world in condemning this indefensible action."	P	The Hindu (Madras) Sep 83	3401
09/04/83	INDIA/USSR. Narasimha Rao, India's Minister of External Affairs, arrives in Moscow for one day of talks with Soviet FM Gromyko and other Soviet leaders. According to TASS coverage, the talks are held in the "traditional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding." Besides discussing unspecified Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, the two sides discussed "the inadmissibility of outside interference in the internal affairs of states, of the threat or use of force. The imperative necessity was stressed to eliminate the existing sources of tensions and conflicts by peaceful means, on a basis acceptable to all parties involved, be that in the Middle East, South East Asia, Africa or other parts of the world." The official communique notes the "important significance" of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and reaffirms the "identity or similarity of the positions of the USSR and India on the principal international issues." No mention is made of the Korean airline incident. In a separate byline, TASS reports that Afghan FM Shah Mohammad Dost is also departing Moscow today en route to Geneva.	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Sep 83	2980
09/07/83	INDIA/USSR. In an editorial response to the worldwide furor over the Soviet downing of a Korean passenger jet off Siberia, the pro-Soviet PATRIOT closely toes the Soviet line by concluding that "US officials are behaving like vultures who feed themselves on dead bodies." Although the editorial mourns the loss of "precious human lives--a majority of whom	P	Patriot (New Delhi) Sep 83	3399

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	were, no doubt, innocent"--the paper asks: "In the present environment of war hysteria and arms race triggered by the Reagan administration, is it surprising that Soviet commanders should have acted resolutely" when confronted with an American spy plane? The editorial makes no mention of India's response to the crisis.			
09/08/83	INDIA/USSR. Commerce Minister V. P. Singh meets with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N. Patolichev in Moscow to discuss ways to decrease the burgeoning bilateral trade imbalance in India's favor. Discussions center around both public and private sector companies which trade with the USSR. One suggestion is that the Soviets might sell India civilian aircraft for its domestic routes. India would like to purchase from the Soviets more newsprint, fertilizers, engineering items, nonferrous metals, zinc, aluminum, asbestos and other incendiary items. The Soviets have also expressed an interest in buying Indian sugar and tobacco.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) Sep 83	10 3400
09/11/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian Minister of Commerce V.P. Singh meets with top Kremlin trade officials in Moscow on the second day of an official visit. Among the topics covered in the talks is a Soviet suggestion that India share in Soviet natural gas supplies. This would be accomplished by constructing a pipeline from Soviet Central Asia to India. The Soviet trade official who reveals the offer suggests that "a way could be found to take the pipeline through intermediate countries." No other details of the vague proposal are revealed.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) Sep 83	12 3403
09/11/83	INDIA/USSR. At the conclusion of 3 days of high-level trade talks in Moscow, Indian and Soviet negotiators announce that the current imbalances in bilateral trade in India's favor are temporary fluctuations in market conditions. Both sides renew their commitment to expand the quality and quantity of items traded. During the talks, the Soviets offered natural gas to India.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) Sep 83	12 3404
09/13/83	INDIA/USSR. CPI-M press statement accuses the United States of provoking the Soviet Union by dispatching a Korean civilian airliner into Soviet airspace on a spying mission. A CPI-M resolution declares that the KAL jetliner did not stray into Soviet airspace by mistake.	P	FBIS (SA) 13 Sep 83	3405
09/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Upon his return from a 5-day trip to the Soviet Union, Commerce Minister V.P. Singh announces that the Soviets have agreed to supply India with an additional 1 million tons of crude oil next year. This will be in addition to the 2.5 million tons of crude India has been receiving on a longterm basis. The Soviets have also agreed to enter talks within the next two months over the purchase of more goods from India. Targeted items include tobacco, fruit juices, tea, jute and jute products, cotton, readymade garments, cable, fabrics, sugar, cardamon, hosiery, and knitwear.	E	FBIS (SA) 13 Sep 83	3406
09/15/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply an additional one million metric tons of crude oil to India next year. This is beyond the 2.3 million metric tons	E	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 16 Sep 83	3333

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/16/83	<p>on which agreement already has been reached and a contract signed. During the coming year, India and the USSR also have agreed to fix a higher level of bilateral trade. During the current year, India was to export \$1.8 billion worth of goods to the USSR and to import \$1.7 billion worth. These levels are not likely to be achieved, however.</p> <p>INDIA/USSR. In Moscow, Soviet and Indian negotiators enter into an agreement which will assist India in the development of coalfields. The Soviets agree to provide the technology for blasting hills in the Singrauli coalfield in Madhy Pradesh. In addition, a master plan will be drawn up for the Godviri coalfield project. On hand to initial the agreement is S.B. Lal of the Indian coal department.</p>	E S	FBIS (USSR) 22 Sep 83	3402
09/16/83	<p>INDIA/USSR. Soviet television audiences are matter-of-factly informed that Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov has conducted high-level discussions with Indian Defense Secretary Ghosh while the latter is on an official visit to the Kremlin. The content of the talks is not revealed.</p>	M	FBIS (USSR) 19 Sep 83	3407
09/19/83	<p>INDIA/USSR. Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA publishes a lengthy article attacking the Hindu right-wing organization known as the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS). Entitled "Blackshirts of the Ganges," the article refers to the RSS as the spokesman of "interests of the upper stratum of Hindu bourgeoisie whose social basis is made up of small and middle-bracket tradesman, reactionary-minded intellectuals, and ruined bourgeois and Hindu lumpens, pressed down by the capitalist machine." The article goes on to criticize the ruling Congress-I and left forces for not coming together in a united front against the common rightist threat. The Soviet Journal dredges up old charges that the RSS is behind communalist flareups in Kashmir and Assam and was responsible for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Funding and encouragement of RSS activities is provided by the CIA.</p>	P	Noyoye Vremya (Moscow) 19 Sep 83	3431
09/20/83	<p>INDIA/USSR. In New Delhi, visiting Soviet Minister of Electrification and Power, P. S. Neporozhniy, offers Soviet assistance in upgrading Neyveli and Patratu thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu and Bihar, respectively.</p>	E S	FBIS (SA) 23 Sep 83	3423
09/25/83	<p>INDIA/USSR. While in Moscow on an inspection tour, Dr. B.K. Rohtagi, the head of the plasma physics department of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, reports that India's first magnetohydrodynamic power unit with a 5-MWt capacity will be put into operation with Soviet assistance at Tiruchirapalli next year. The project is symbolic of the close scientific ties that exist between India and the Soviet Union, Rohtagi states.</p>	S	FBIS (SA) 26 Sep 83	3411
09/26/83	<p>INDIA/USSR. Indian Embassy spokesman in Bangkok refutes an alleged statement by the Thai Naval Chief-of-Staff that India is readying to lease the Port Blair naval facility in the Nicobar Islands to the Soviet Union. The Thai Admiral had reported that the agreement was signed last year but had not yet gone into effect.</p>	M P	FBIS (SA) 26 Sep 83	3410

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/28/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian Chamber of Commerce spokesman in New Delhi announces that his group is setting up a task force to identify specific areas of technology that can be imported from the Soviet Union and put to use in Indian industry. A Chamber of Commerce delegation recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union and East European states.	E S	FBIS (SA) 30 Sep 83	3409
10/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet NEW TIMES correspondent for South Asia, Leonid Zhegalov, files a lengthy report on his experiences in the Andaman Islands--the first such excursion by Russian journalists to this sensitive region. Zhegalov comments on the natural beauty of the islands, on the British prison ("an Indian Bastille") which stands as a monument to India's "anti-imperialist struggle," and on the improvements undertaken by New Delhi. Prior to his departure, a native islander admiringly tells the Soviet journalists: "I seem to remember that your Lomonosov said that Russia's might would be increased by Siberia. India's Siberia are the Andamans and Nicobars."	P	New Times (Moscow) Oct 83	3424
10/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian press reports indicate that Defense Minister Venkataraman's June visit to the Kremlin may have yielded "one of the biggest package arms deals with the Soviet Union to date. Though the formal agreement is yet to be finalized, indications are that Soviet arms shipments will include the MiG-29 "Fulcrum" and the latest model T-80 tanks. The Soviets are reported to be ready to allow licensed co-production of the latest MiG-29s in India. India is known to be pressing the Soviets to supply a single-seat, twin-engine Mach 2 aircraft that would match Pakistan's American-made F-16 fighter. Since the "Fulcrum" version of the MiG has not entered regular service in the Soviet Union, India would receive the aircraft only after the completion of successful trials. The number of aircraft to be turned out at HAL production lines is yet to be determined. Production will probably not start until the late 1980s. Negotiators have been talking on the order of 200 MiG-27 aircraft to be produced at the HAL complex at Nasik. In addition, India is slated to receive the next generation surface-to-air missile for air defense. India has already acquired MiG-23 fighter aircraft and has started assembling it at HAL. The Soviets are also supplying 95 AN-82 transport aircraft. According to the press report, India has been equipped with at least one regiment of T-72 tanks. The tank engine is domestically produced at Avadi. India will probably start taking delivery of the new T-80 tank when it comes into service around 1985. Soviet infantry combat vehicles (ICVs) have already been acquired for the mechanized infantry column of the Indian Army. India is expected to get advanced version of the ICV "in the near future." Part of the agreement includes a co-production scheme for ICVs. The Soviets have also indicated their willingness to supply the Indian Navy with "the latest submarines as well as some more powerful missile boats."	M	The Statesman (Calcutta) 2 Oct 83	3426
10/01/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian police cordon off the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi as hundreds of Tibetan exiles converge on the diplomatic district to protest against the scheduled execution of five top Tibetan dissidents in Lhasa. A senior aide to the Dalai Lama meets with Embassy officials to plead with	P	FBIS (SA) 3 Oct 83	3543

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
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Beijing to spare the dissidents. Meanwhile, a spokesman at the External Affairs Ministry announces that Sino-Indian border negotiations will resume in New Delhi on 24 October.

10/03/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian wire service reports that in June, just prior to her trip to the Soviet Union, PM Gandhi forwarded a letter to Soviet Communist Party boss Andropov to point out that the Moscow-affiliated CPI was seriously undermining India's ability to promote national unity by opposing the domestic policies of the Gandhi government. According to Gandhi confidant C. M. Stephen, Mrs. Gandhi did not ask Andropov specifically to reign in his wayward Indian allies. The letter was reportedly shuttled to Moscow by CPI chief Yogendra Sharma who went to the Kremlin for routine consultations. Sharma's role as an intermediary between Gandhi and Andropov has drawn fire from CPI dissidents who want to keep up the party's opposition to Gandhi's domestic policies. There has been talk within CPI that some members may initiate disciplinary action against Sharma for violating the party line. Stephen denies rumors that Congress-I is seeking the support of CPI, contending that the communists are "not an important factor." Gandhi is reportedly angry at the leftist parties for forming tactical alliances with the far right in a bid to erode Congress-I strength.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 4 Oct 83	3427
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10/04/83	INDIA/USSR. Upon her return home from a lengthy foreign tour, PM Gandhi denies that she had explored Soviet leader Andropov to temper the opposition of the pro-Moscow CPI to her government. Press reports have alleged that she shuttled a letter to Andropov through Yogendra Sharma, a CPI dissident, in which she broadly hinted that Moscow's assistance in curbing the CPI would not be welcome. Newspaper editorials have lambasted the PM for, in effect, inviting Soviet interference into India's internal political affairs. During an airport news conference, Gandhi vehemently denies the charges. She maintains that the letter in question was sent to note the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. Gandhi belittles the opposition for harping on the issues. "When you lost strength," she theorizes, "you have no confidence, no policy, your emphasis is on small things."	P	The Patriot (New Delhi) 5 Oct 83	3434
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10/11/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang declares at a meeting with Indian Ambassador A.P. Venkateswaran in Beijing that there has been "steady progress and improvement" in Sino-Indian relations since the two countries resumed ties at the ambassadorial level in 1976. Zhao says that both nations have much in common, and have faced similar difficulties in the past and present, such as the promotion of economic development and the raising of the popular standard of living. Zhao adds that even in foreign policy, both countries have some similar points of view, such as advocating south-south cooperation and safeguarding world peace and stability. Zhao further says that both countries have much to benefit from each other's experience in various fields. The Indian ambassador responds that his meeting with the Chinese leader augurs well for the upcoming Sino-Indian border negotiations.	P	Statesman (Calcutta) 12 Oct 83	2986
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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/12/83	INDIA/PRC. Eight-member Chinese delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei arrives in New Delhi to begin four days of negotiations over the Sino-Indian border dispute. The Indian foreign office issues a statement noting that India is approaching the talks "in a constructive spirit....India will make determined efforts to advance toward the solution of the boundary question." The Indian negotiating team is headed by a secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, K. S. Bajpai.	P	FBIS (SA) 24 Oct 83	3516
10/12/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese spokesman in Beijing rejects an official Indian protest over a Chinese report that described Sikkim as an independent nation. The report occurred in a 1 October news release noting the participation of Tibetans from countries such as India, Bhutan and Sikkim in Chinese independence day celebrations in Lhasa. India pointed out that the reference would not enhance the atmosphere for the fourth round of Sino-Indian border talks scheduled for later this month in New Delhi. China announces that these upcoming talks will also cover unspecified "international issues" besides discussions over a border resolution.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 13 Oct 83	3540
10/14/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian meets with his Indian counterpart, Narashimha Rao, during the opening session of the UN in New York. During the course of the talks, the Chinese envoy invites Rao to visit Beijing to pursue ongoing discussions over a border settlement.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 5 Oct 83	3542
10/15/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian press reports that Chinese border patrols have knowingly violated the disputed Sino-Bhutanese border to coincide with the oncoming fourth round of border talks with India. According to columnist G. K. Reddy, the border violations occurred at a time when China has been carrying out an intensive aerial survey of the entire eastern sector running along the MacMahon Line. India has noted that similar border violations have also taken place recently in Indian-held territories in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh.	M P	The Hindu (Madras) 15 Oct 83	3541
10/30/83	INDIA/PRC. India and China, following the fourth round of talks held alternately in Beijing and New Delhi, fail to reach agreement on settling the dispute over their common border in the Himalayas. In the latest discussions, both sides did agree, however, to reconsider previously rejected proposals of the other party. Both sides also agreed on the relevance of historical evidence, customs and tradition in settling the dispute, and on the inadmissibility of using force to acquire territory. The delegations also discussed trade and cultural matters and reportedly agreed on a program of exchanges. No further details were forthcoming on this latter issue, however. In a major concession prior to the last round of talks, China agreed to a sector by sector review of the disputed border with the intent of reaching a comprehensive settlement. Previously, Beijing had insisted on an overall solution that would consider the entire disputed frontier in its totality, with the logical outcome perhaps an exchange of territory in the Aksai Chin region and along the MacMahon Line.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Nov 83	3336

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/02/83	INDIA/PRC. India and China have agreed to increase scientific and technological cooperation. A Chinese team shortly will visit India to study the making of shellac and India will send two missions to examine Chinese small-scale production of biogas and hydro-electricity. The agreements on future scientific exchanges were reached during talks in New Delhi on solving border problems between the two countries. The two sides also discussed exchanges in agriculture, irrigation, electronics, communication systems, health and population planning, drug research, mining, bio-technology, sericulture, natural medicines and biomass technology. During the discussions, India also asked China to balance the trade between the two countries, which now has been running in China's favor. Total trade between the two Asian nations went from \$2.5 million in 1977 to \$140 million in 1982. The two sides also noted that China's modernization program might provide opportunities for India to export construction material, including steel, to China.	S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 3 Nov 83	3338
11/02/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese spokesman in Beijing terms the just-concluded fourth round of border talks with India "constructive and useful." According to a XINHUA dispatch, the talks were conducted in a "friendly and candid atmosphere". Although no substantive breakthroughs have been made in the 20-year border dispute, China vows it will "go on actively and with good faith seeking further improvement in its relations with India." Progress has been made in the fields of trade, culture, and science and technology.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 3 Nov 83	3517
11/10/83	INDIA/USSR. N. V. Goldin, head of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, arrives in New Delhi to partake in joint celebrations commemorating the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. Goldin, who will be in India for 10 days, starts off his stay with a call on PM Gandhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 10 Nov 83	3435
11/12/83	INDIA/USSR. Noted columnist A. G. Noorani contributes an article to an English-language daily in which he implicitly warns the Government of India not to exchange India's dependence on the United States for nuclear technology with an equally discriminatory dependence on the Soviet Union. Noorani notes that US and Soviet nonproliferation policy are strikingly similar, even in respect to India. The Soviets have offered to supply India with a 1,000MW reactor fueled with enriched uranium imported from the Soviet Union. The offer was originally made during PM Desai's trip to the Kremlin in 1979 and renewed during PM Gandhi's trip to Moscow in 1982. As it now stands, the Soviets have revised their original offer to include two 440-MW reactors. Noorani stresses that the Soviets will continue to demand the equivalent of full-scope safeguards on all technology and fuel transferred to India. Soviet spokesman have insisted on this provision on numerous occasions in the recent past. "It would be a shame," writes Noorani, "if the principle of self-reliance on which India's nuclear program has been based is abandoned. The Soviet arrangement would ensure that."	P S	Indian Express (Bombay) 12 Nov 83	3428
11/12/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian press reports that PM Gandhi will travel to Moscow in April in a visit timed to coincide with a Soyuz space launch that will	M P	Indian Express (Bombay) 12 Nov 83	3429

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DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/16/83	<p>carry an Indian cosmonaut. Informed sources allege that Gandhi will ask the Soviets for unspecified missiles to match Pakistan's American-sponsored arms buildup. New Soviet arms transfers to India would be in addition to the \$5 billion worth of arms, including the MiG-29 that the Soviets agreed to sell India in June, 1983. Soviet President Andropov has reportedly accepted an invitation to visit India sometime next year. Indian sources say the invitation is extended to the top Soviet leader in the event that Andropov may pass from the scene prior to the trip.</p>	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 16 Nov 83	3518
11/17/83	<p>INDIA/PRC. According to Indian columnist H. K. Dua, the slow pace of Sino-Indian border negotiations cannot be avoided. "Exaggerated notions of pride, thick skins, and insensitivity to other's feelings block decisions as much as distrust and circumspection," he writes. "Something like this has been happening to India and China. There are no indications that the two countries are anywhere near settling the boundary question." In last month's Delhi deliberations, the Chinese advanced five points for the resolution of the dispute. These include: equality; friendly consultations; mutual understanding and mutual accommodation; a fair and reasonable settlement; and a comprehensive solution. These most recent Chinese principles were advanced in addition to the framework put forward by Zhou En-lai during the failed negotiations with Nehru in 1960. India responded by proposing six "working propositions" of their own, including: an early solution; a just solution that takes into account the legitimate interests of both sides; a commonly agreed upon approach and basis for discussions; the consideration of all proposals by each side; the consideration of steps to create a "propitious atmosphere" for negotiations; and a sector-by-sector resolution of the border dispute. Both sides considered a wide range of proposals and the talks were reportedly held in a congenial atmosphere. Both sides agreed that the use of force to resolve the dispute was unacceptable. Chinese negotiator Gong Dafei did not raise the Chinese "package plan" for a border solution since the Chinese negotiating team was well aware of Indian opposition to wholesale swaps of territory. Dua concludes that "the significance of the Delhi talks lies in the fact that the two sides have agreed to consider each other's proposals. This implies Chinese readiness to consider India's sector-by-sector approach, provided it is aimed at finding a comprehensive solution of the boundary question and Indian readiness to consider--if not accept--China's package plan." Dua notes that both sides have no overriding political reasons to press for a settlement. Deng Xiaoping engaged in a purge of the CCP and Mrs. Gandhi faces nation elections before January 1985.</p>	M P	Indian Express (Bombay) 18 Nov 83	3515

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/17/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao reports to the Lok Sabha on the recent Sino-Indian border talks convened in New Delhi. According to Rao, there was some "forward movement, a slight movement" in the 24-30 October talks. However, "substantial differences still remain. Since the discussions are now at a "sensitive stage," Rao declines to comment in detail on the substance of the negotiations.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 18 Nov 83	4316
11/18/83	INDIA/USSR. Indo-Soviet working group on non-ferrous metallurgy works out a formal protocol in New Delhi for the transfer of Soviet technology to India. Under the agreement two Indian public sector industries (gold mines and mineral exploration) will sign contracts with Soviet counterpart organizations. Also coming in for discussion was Soviet assistance to the proposed aluminum plant in Andhra Pradesh.	S	The Hindu (Madras) 19 Nov 83	3486
11/24/83	INDIA/USSR. New Soviet-made antisubmarine frigate, christened the INS RANJIT, is inducted into the Indian fleet in a ceremony at a Soviet seaport on the Black Sea. On hand to launch the new vessel is the newly appointed Indian Ambassador to the USSR, Nurul Hasan. The ship is expected to arrive in India some time next month.	M	FBIS (SA) 25 Nov 83	3432
11/24/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian reaction to the Soviet walkout at the Geneva arms limitation talks comes from unexpected quarters. During a session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi, PM Gandhi calls the Soviet move "very disquieting" and a "major blow" to the efforts for disarmament. Gandhi calls on the Soviets to return to the negotiating table. "The dialog must continue and this is inescapable for world peace," she states.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Nov 83	3484
11/30/83	INDIA/USSR. During discussions with Indian Chamber of Commerce representatives in New Delhi, a Soviet trade official proposes that the two sides establish an Indo-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Both sides agree to look into expanding trade between the Soviet state trading organizations and the Indian private sector. V. I. Litvienko, the deputy chairman of the Soviet state committee on foreign economic relations, is in New Delhi to lay the groundwork for an upcoming visit by Deputy PM Arkhipov.	E	Indian Express (Bombay) 1 Dec 83	3433
12/01/83	INDIA/USSR. In an article timed to coincide with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the first Indo-Soviet trade agreement, Soviet analyst Y. Sergeyev depicts Indo-Soviet economic relations as a "model for states with different socioeconomic systems." Trade turnover between the two countries has multiplied about 2,000 times since the 1953 pact was signed. Soviet-assisted projects now account for 40 percent of India's steel production, 60 percent of its oil extraction, and 15 percent of its electrical power generation. Over 90 percent of Soviet economic aid is allocated for developing India's core public sector industries such as iron and steel, engineering, and power. According to the author, Indo-Soviet economic links have "no strings attached," as is the case with India's dealings with the capitalist West. Soviet purchasing	E	International Affairs (Moscow) Dec 83	3493

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/01/83	patterns have also changed over the years. While the USSR still buys agricultural produce such as tea and spices from India, recent purchases such as machine tools, batteries, and rolled ferrous metal products suggest that the Soviet Union is becoming a major market for Indian industrial goods.			
12/01/83	INDIA/USSR. British television series alleges that two Soviet aircraft operating under Air India flight numbers were intercepted some time last year by Swiss military aircraft when the Aeroflot carrier suspiciously strayed over Swiss military installations. After landing in Switzerland, it was discovered that the airliner had been chartered by Air India to clear a backlog of cargo. Although it is common knowledge that Aeroflot regularly indulges in espionage activities in Western European skies, Swiss authorities had no reason to believe that this operation was conducted with the knowledge of Air India or of the Indian Government.	M	Times of India (3 Dec 83) Times of India (Bombay) 3 Dec 83	3494
12/03/83	INDIA/USSR. Abid Hussain, a Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, addresses a Bombay seminar on the "Problems and Prospects for Indo-Soviet Trade" being jointly sponsored by the Indian Merchant's Chamber and the University of Bombay Center for Soviet Studies. According to the government official, Indian exporters have not fully exploited the export potential of the Soviet Union. India currently provides only 2 percent of total Soviet imports. India, he asserts, is in a good position to provide the Soviet market with more consumer goods. Similarly, there is "tremendous scope" for Indian foodgrain exports to the USSR because of the severe weather conditions which have damaged Soviet agriculture in recent years. The press reports that the seminar was well-attended by influential Indian industrialists.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Dec 84	3491
12/03/83	INDIA/USSR. A. G. Kolodny, deputy chief editor of the Soviet illustrated monthly SOVIET UNION, tells a Bombay writer's union gathering that the media of his country does not speak with just one voice. The Soviet editor is touring India in order to meet with his magazine's readers. He also reveals that a new children's monthly will be brought out in India soon.	C	Indian Express (Bombay) 4 Dec 83	3492
12/04/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Unattributed report carried in the government-owned Pakistan Times alleges that the Chinese have indicated to the Indians that Pakistan should be allowed to enter discussions between New Delhi and Beijing over the 20-year border dispute. The article maintains that India has rejected the suggestion.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 4 Dec 83	4315
12/06/83	INDIA/USSR. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrives in New Delhi to head the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-Indian Commission on Scientific and Economic Cooperation.	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Dec 83	3485
12/06/83	INDIA/USSR. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrives in New Delhi to head the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-Indian Commission on Scientific and Economic Cooperation.	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Dec 83	3490

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/08/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union enter into the 1984 trade protocol which envisions an increase in bilateral trade. Under the accord, India will export goods worth 20 billion rupees, including new items such as soybeans, oil cake, sugar and iron resins. On the import side, India will for the first time buy aluminum and cement from the Soviets. In a supplementary agreement, the Soviets agree to supply India with 3.5 million tons of crude oil over the next year.	E	FBIS (SA) 9 Dec 83	3488
12/08/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has agreed to supply 3.5 million metric tons of crude oil to India in 1984.	E	SWB FE/W1266/A/20 (Reading, UK) 14 Dec 83	3048
12/09/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign their 1984 Trade Protocol calling for a total trade turnover of \$3.84 billion next year. This is in contrast to a total trade turnover of \$3.626 billion during the current year which represented in turn an increase of 11.2 percent over 1982. Under the terms of the latest pact, India will export about \$2 billion worth of goods to the USSR. This will include expanded quantities of printed cotton textiles, cotton hosiery, aluminum power cables, coffee, medicines and pharmaceuticals, woolen blankets, electronic instruments, eyeglass frames and bed linens. For the first time, India also will ship to the USSR soya bean oil cake, sugar and new machinery. Manufactured and non-traditional goods are to account for about 60 percent of India's exports to the Soviet Union during the coming year. The USSR in turn, will export to India mostly crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, DDT, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, machinery and equipment for Soviet-aided projects in India. For the first time, the USSR will also export cement and aluminum to India and will increase its shipment of crude oil by one million tons beyond the quantity of 2.5 million metric tons already promised. The increased Soviet exports to India are expected to generate sufficient rupee resources for Moscow to purchase more Indian goods and reduce its imbalance of trade with New Delhi. With the signing of this new protocol, the Soviet Union remains India's largest trading partner and in 1984, will account for nearly 20 percent of India's total global exports.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Dec 83	3344
12/09/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a trade protocol for 1984. Under terms of the pact, Indian exports to the Soviet Union will rise to a record 2 billion rupees (\$200 million) and will include several new commodities such as soya bean oil cakes and sugar. In the meantime, the USSR will continue to import from India cotton materials, knitwear, clothing, linoleum, cable, equipment for the dairy industry, and other industrial goods. India, in turn, will purchase aluminum and cement from the Soviet Union for the first time, and will import an additional one million metric tons of crude oil beyond quantities promised in previous Indo-Soviet agreements. In related developments, the two nations sign two other protocols on cooperation in oil exploration and in science and technology (S&T). Under terms of the oil exploration pact, intensified drilling operations will be undertaken in the Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishnagar area of West Bengal, and the rehabilitation of unproductive wells in Gujarat will	E S	SWB FE/7514/C/1 (Reading, UK) 12 Dec 83	3127

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/11/83	be accelerated. Under terms of the S&T pact, the two sides will cooperate in several new areas, including lasers, biotechnology, geology and physics.			
12/11/83	INDIA/USSR. Negotiations reportedly are underway between Indian and Soviet officials for the erection with Soviet assistance of a nuclear power plant in Bihar State. Following the discussions in India, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Raja Ramanna will proceed to Moscow to continue the negotiations. In a separate development, the two sides also will be discussing bilateral cooperation in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, power generation, coal, oil, gas, irrigation, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food industries.	E S	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 12 Dec 83	3441
12/11/83	INDIA/USSR. Noted Indian commentator Kuldip Nayar reports on a recent conference he attended at Jawaharlal Nehru University entitled "Towards a Political Economy of Socialism." In attendance were a number of Soviet diplomats and pro-Moscow Indian elements, as well as a cross-section of Delhi intellectuals. Controversy erupted at the very outset of the conference when the inaugural speaker, former Ambassador to the USSR Inder Gujral, rapped the Soviets for their ignorance of Indian conditions and pluralistic societies in general. Soviet diplomats and participants were visibly agitated by the criticism. The following day, the Soviets rose to protest the speaker's insult and a group of Soviets and Indian Communists mounted a demonstration in the conference hall. Their crude behavior offended many of the scholars and "the two groups nearly came to blows. So overbearing was the attitude of pro-Soviet elements...that even some known to be supporters of the Soviet Union turned against them." Nayar speculates that such displays damage the Soviet image in India.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 11 Dec 83	4314
12/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Minister of State for Defense K.P. Singh Deo informs the Rajya Sabha that India proposes to undertake domestic production of the Soviet T-72 tank.	M	SWB FE/7517/i (Reading, UK) 15 Dec 83	3128
12/13/83	INDIA/USSR. PRAVDA (Moscow) notes that the chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Raja Ramanna, has arrived in Moscow to discuss Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of nuclear power. The CPSU organ terms the energy talks as "businesslike" and conducted in a "friendly atmosphere".	S	FBIS (USSR) 14 Dec 83	3573
12/15/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet publication KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Moscow) dryly notes that P.S. Kutakhov, the Chief Marshal of Aviation of the Soviet Union, will pay an official visit to India at the end of December. The invitation was made by his Indian counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh. No details of the trip are revealed.	M	FBIS (USSR) 16 Dec 83	3574
12/17/83	INDIA/PRC. Pro-Moscow tabloid BLITZ rakes up charges that Beijing is actively coordinating insurgent movements in the remote Indian northeast. According to unidentified sources, China has instructed all the insurgent groups of the area to unite. The article alleges that anti-Indian commandos have been traveling to China via Tibet and Burma.	P	Blitz (Bombay) 17 Dec 83	3514

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/18/83	INDIA/USSR. Sources within the Indian nuclear establishment indicate that the Soviet offer to supply nuclear power plants is being taken seriously and preliminary assessments are being made. Atomic Energy Commission chief Dr. Raja Ramanna just returned from a factfinding mission to the Soviet Union. His findings are currently being evaluated.	P S	Indian Express (Bombay) 19 Dec 83	3498
12/19/83	INDIA/USSR. Delegation of Soviet war veterans headed by Admiral Zhakarov arrives in Bombay to meet with the Indian Ex-Services League.	M P	Times of India (Bombay) 20 Dec 83	3497
12/19/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese authorities grant permission to the Indian Air Force to fly a helicopter rescue mission in Tibet. If weather conditions permit, the IAF will fly across the border to airlift two stranded pilgrims who were caught in a snowstorm en route to the Hindu holy shrine at Manasarovar in Tibet. Several of the pilgrims were killed while attempting to cross the Lipu Lekh pass.	M P	The Hindu (Madras) 20 Sep 83	3513
12/20/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet military delegation headed by M. V. Egorov, the Minister of Shipbuilding Industries, arrives in India to inspect shipbuilding facilities at Bombay, Calcutta, Vishakapatnam and Cochin. The two sides hold discussions over proposals for joint ventures in shipbuilding. Egorov expresses satisfaction with India's progress in the field.	M	Sainik Samachar 26 Dec 83	3496
12/21/83	INDIA/USSR. General Pavel Kutakhov, Chief of Staff of the Soviet Air Force, visits New Delhi and holds discussions on the licensed co-production of the new MiG-31 combat aircraft by Indian industries.	M	Air & Cosmos (Paris) 7 Jan 84	3037
12/26/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet delegation arrives in India to participate in the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee-I session that is being held in Calcutta. Under the leadership of FNU Iebashov, an alternate member of the CPSU, the delegation hopes to strengthen Indo-Soviet political ties. Also slated to attend the Congress-I session is a similar delegation from the GDR.	P	FBIS (SA) 29 Dec 83	3495
12/28/83	INDIA/USSR. In New Delhi, a five-member Soviet delegation from the education ministry, enters into an accord with their Indian counterparts covering an educational and cultural exchange program. The two sides are exploring the possibility of joint Indian and Soviet authorship of textbooks.	C P	FBIS (SA) 28 Dec 83	3487
12/29/83	INDIA/PRC. Gegong Apang, the Chief Minister of remote Arunachal Pradesh, tells reporters in Calcutta that there is no historical evidence that parts of his state were ever under Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese claims along the McMahon Line are "totally unfounded." Asked if China has violated the border, the Chief Minister replies that he knows of no such violations after the 1962 border war.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 29 Dec 83	3544

INDONESIA

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/22/83	INDONESIA/PRC. An influential Indonesian Parliamentary member declares that there would be no advantage in the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia. Amin Iskandar of Parliamentary Commission I on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Information says further that possible normalization of ties between Beijing and Jakarta might make Indonesia a new target, as the USSR, the United States and China continue the race to extend their influence in SE Asia. The Indonesian parliamentarian's statement refutes the opinion of recent official Japanese parliamentary visitors to Jakarta who expressed the view that for the sake of maintaining peace and stability in SE Asia, harmonious cooperation was necessary between Japan, Indonesia, and the PRC.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 Aug 83	3287
08/23/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet trade volume with Indonesia totaled \$167 million in 1982. Soviet exports amounted to \$88 million and imports \$79 million. The balance of trade between the two nations at the end of 1982 stood at \$75 million. During the first eight months of 1983, this balance of trade rose to \$254 million in Indonesia's favor. The USSR so far has imported rubber, palm oil, spices and coffee from Indonesia. At a recent luncheon speech in Jakarta, Soviet trade representative S. P. Poliakov expressed his country's willingness to expand its trade ties with Indonesia based on mutual benefit to both nations. He urged Indonesian firms to take part in various trade fairs held in the USSR, and noted that at least two Soviet firms would participate in this year's Jakarta fair.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Aug 83	3326
09/03/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry, responding to the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Airlines Boeing 747, labels the incident "obviously an event or action which violates humanity." Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja adds that Indonesia considers the matter "a very serious affair for which the Soviet Government must account because official instruments of the state were involved." DPR members also join in the condemnation, with Deputy Chairman of Commission I Soebekti declaring that "The shooting of the plane was savage and incomprehensible." Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, secretary of the DPR Golkar faction, in his term asserts that the Soviet action went too far, and that the USSR "should be taught a lesson not to unleash its missiles so easily against civilian planes."	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 83	3327
09/07/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR will purchase 30,000 tons of rubber from Indonesia and from East Germany 9,000 tons.	E	Kompas (Jakarta) 83	3331
09/07/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Jakarta chapter of the Indonesian Youth and Student Action Front (KAPPI) calls for the Indonesian Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as a response to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 Sep 83	3053
09/08/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR plans to import 30,000 tons of rubber from Indonesia this year, down somewhat from the 35,000 tons imported last year. The decrease is attributed to the world recession. The Indonesian rubber producers will not be required to accept payment in the form of Soviet manufactured products as in past years. The Soviet Union and Eastern	E	JPRS (SE Asia Report) Nov 83	3444

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/22/83	<p>Europe are seen as important markets by Indonesian rubber interests, if domestic producers can overcome problems related to supply and transportation.</p> <p>INDONESIA/USSR. An editorial in a Jakarta daily questions the need for a Soviet consulate in Medan, as well as for the large number of Soviet "diplomats" assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta. The Soviets, it is alleged, use the Medan consulate as a point of contact for Russian merchant vessels and warships passing through the Strait of Malacca and as a vantage point for gathering information on the Indian Ocean. The editorial urges the government to investigate the matter in order to decide whether the existence of the Soviet consulate in Medan is justified in terms of handling Indonesian rubber exports to the USSR and desirable from the viewpoint of Malaysia.</p>	E M P	FBIS (AP) 7 Oct 83	3445
09/26/83	<p>INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh declares, upon receiving a visiting Soviet trade delegation, that commercial ties between Indonesia and the USSR may increase when the Eastern Siberian region becomes the Soviet center for import-export activities in the Far East. The Indonesian official notes that "the trade relations between the two nations have been opened since 1956, although its aspects have been greatly influenced by other interests, which are non-economic." He adds that the success in increasing the volume of trade between the two countries is very much dependent on the desires of the two sides in overcoming the obstacles which have been in existence until the present time. Indonesian trade relations with the Soviet Union were established in 1956 and were renewed by the Joint Trade Agreement signed in Jakarta on March 23, 1974. Indonesian exports to the USSR have consisted of plantation and mining products, including high quality rubber, black pepper, crude palm oil, tin, chocolate, plywood and agriculture commodities. Indonesian imports from the USSR have consisted of fertilizer, textile and leather working machines, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, cotton and various other goods. The principal foreign exchange commodity earning which Indonesia has exported to the USSR has been rubber. In 1982, Indonesian rubber exported to the Soviet Union amounted to 26.246 million kilograms worth US\$21.833 million. In 1981, Indonesian rubber exported to the Soviet Union amounted to 54.730 kilograms worth US\$65.113 million. Balance of trade between the two nations usually has been in favor of Indonesia. In 1980, this trade surplus in Indonesia's favor amounted to US\$53.168 million. In recent years, only in 1975 did trade between the Soviet Union and Indonesia show a surplus in the favor of the USSR. In that year, trade balance favored the Soviets by US\$11.820 million. Obstacles to the development of more extensive trade relations between the two countries include the availability of transport vessels, the unpopularity of Soviet goods among Indonesian businessmen, and the lack of a smooth credit system.</p>	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 27 Sep 83	3334
09/26/83	<p>INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia is studying methods that will enable it to increase the marketing of its products in the Soviet Union, according to Minister of Commerce Rachmat Saleh. "We see the Soviet Union as a market</p>	E	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 15 Dec 83	3446

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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09/27/83	with great potential. It is a big country with a big economy, and it is theoretically possible for us to sell goods there on a large scale," he tells reporters in Jakarta after receiving a visit by a Soviet trade delegation led by Ivan T. Grishin, the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade. Minister Saiekh notes that Indonesian exports to the USSR fell from nearly \$80 million in 1981 to \$22 million in 1982, while Soviet exports to Indonesia declined from \$41 million in 1981 to \$39 million in 1982. Indonesia's exports to the USSR consist mainly of rubber, as well as other estate crops such as coffee.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 28 Sep 83	3448
09/27/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Soviets have offered Indonesia assistance in building a hydroelectric power plant and in developing a diesel engine manufacturing industry in a meeting between Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Ivan T. Grishin and Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economy, Industry and Development Ali Wardhana. The trade delegation led by Grishin also discussed expansion of Indonesian-Soviet trade, which has declined in recent years.	E S	FBIS (AP) 29 Sep 83	3449
09/28/83	INDONESIA/USSR. A Soviet trade delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Grishin, signs an agreement with Indonesia expressing a desire by both sides to expand trade.	E	SWB FE/W1257/A/24 Oct 83	3335
09/28/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia and the USSR sign Records of Understanding expressing their mutual interest in increasing trade relations as part of a four-day visit by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan T. Grishin. No concrete proposals were made, but Indonesia offered for export rubber, tin, palm oil, textiles, and coffee, while the USSR offered textile machinery, fertilizer, cotton and assistance in building electrical power stations.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 29 Sep 83	3450
09/28/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Ivan T. Grishin, Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and head of a visiting delegation to Jakarta, expresses the hope that all obstacles that have existed to trade between Indonesia and the USSR soon will be removed. Grishin notes at an airport press conference that the volume of trade between the two countries has declined in part because Soviet freighters in Indonesian ports are subjected to too many cargo-handling procedures. He further notes that the balance of trade between the two countries favors Jakarta, quoting recent figures of \$30 million of Soviet exports to Indonesia as compared to \$45 million for Indonesian exports to the Soviet Union.	E	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 15 Dec 83	3451

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ---	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/15/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, speaking at an airport press conference on his arrival from Seoul, says in response to a reporter's question, that Indonesia was not ready to resume diplomatic relations with China "in the near future," but adds that such relations could be developed later.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 83	3055
10/16/83	INDONESIA/PRC. In an address to the Asia Society in New York, Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmaja describes China's relations with Indonesia as better than Beijing's relations with Hanoi. Mochtar further clarifies that diplomatic relations do exist between Indonesia and China, and what is lacking is only the opening of representative offices in each country's capital city.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Oct 83	3459
10/21/83	INDONESIA/PRC. An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman declares that Jakarta is not yet ready to resume normal diplomatic relations with Beijing for security reasons. Indonesia also fears that President Reagan will pressure it to normalize ties with the PRC if he visits Jakarta after his trip to China in April 1984.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Oct 83	3460
10/22/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja declares at an Asia Society lecture in New York that relations between Indonesia and China are better than between Vietnam and China. He adds that diplomatic ties between Jakarta and Beijing still exist even though both sides have yet to re-open their embassies in each other's capitals. In a related development, Foreign Ministry sources express the view that the Indonesian Government would be "quite unhappy" if President Reagan visits Jakarta after his China trip in April 1984.	P	US Embassy (Jakarta) Press Summary No. 197, 22 & 24 Oct 83	3076
10/23/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The CPSU daily, Pravda, accuses the Indonesian media of fomenting hostility toward the USSR, and asserts that this is damaging relations between the two countries.	P	US Embassy (Jakarta) Press Summary No. 197, 22 & 24 Oct 83	3077
11/06/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian President Soeharto issues a directive that efforts be made to intensify bilateral relations with the USSR, according to Indonesian envoy to Moscow Mohammad Choesin. As part of this effort, Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmaja is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union early next year. Particular emphasis will be put on strengthening the relatively weak trade links between the two countries.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 8 Nov 83	3452
11/12/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Intelligence Chief GEN Yoga Sugomo declares that if Indonesia were to normalize relations with China, the principle benefit would accrue to Beijing rather than Jakarta. He says that Communist Chinese subversion and infiltration should continue to be taken into account in weighing a decision whether to normalize such relations.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 12 Nov 82	2546
11/15/83	INDONESIA/USSR. During 1982, Indonesia exported US\$22.4 million worth of goods to the USSR and imported US\$39.2 million from the communist superpower. (Table: Trade with Foreign Countries/US\$mil/, p. 1104).	E	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 30 Nov 83	3339

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/17/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Ivan Shpedko assures FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja that no Soviet missiles will be directed at Southeast Asia. The assurances are given during a briefing on the Geneva missile talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.	M P	FBIS (AP) 18 Nov 83	3453
11/25/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia's indirect trade with China, carried out through Hong Kong, increased both in value and variety of goods in 1983. Chinese imports from Indonesia comprised non-oil products such as rubber, coffee, foodstuffs and raw materials for traditional Chinese medications. Imports of Indonesian rubber amounted to as much as 1,000 tons a month during the year. Chinese exports to Indonesia consisted of hand tools, building materials and raw materials for industry. These exports increased 9.9 percent during the first nine months of the year and amounted to US\$135.14 million.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 26 Nov 83	3342
11/25/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Trade between Indonesia and China carried on through Hong Kong, is increasing both in volume and types of commodities. Indonesian exports purchased by Chinese traders in Hong Kong include rubber, coffee, medicinal herbs, and food. Chinese products purchased in Hong Kong and bound for Indonesia include carpenter equipment and raw materials for construction and industry.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Dec 83	3461
11/25/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indirect trade between Indonesia and China through Hong Kong in 1983 is showing an increase in both volume and variety of commodities. Indonesian goods purchased by Chinese traders in the Hong Kong market include rubber, coffee, traditional medicinal herbs, and food. Chinese products entering Indonesia through Hong Kong include carpentry tools, construction materials, and raw materials for industry.	E	SWB FE/W1266/A/20 (Reading, UK) 14 Dec 83	3047
12/02/83	INDONESIA/PRC. President Reagan will not visit Indonesia in April 1974 at the time of his trip to China, as was proposed by the United States. Media speculation is that Jakarta would object to a US presidential visit appended to the tour of China, with whom the New Order government of President Soeharto suspended relations in 1967. Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja maintains publicly, however, that an April visit by President Reagan would be inconvenient because the Jakarta government would be busy preparing its 1984 budget and starting the next five-year development plan.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Dec 83	3462
12/10/83	INDONESIA/USSR. FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja reveals that he intends to seek Soviet assistance for ASEAN efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem when he visits Moscow early next year. Speaking in an interview in Singapore, Mochtar says that a dialogue between Jakarta and Moscow is important to know the Kremlin's position on Kampuchea as well as to convince the Soviets that resolution of the problem is best for the region as a whole. The Indonesian diplomat is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee on Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Dec 83	3454
12/12/83	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. The increased Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia will be one of the major topics of discussion between Indonesian	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Dec 83	3455

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	President Soeharto and Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamad, during an upcoming two-day working meeting of the two leaders in Kuala Lumpur, says a Malaysian Government spokesman.			
12/16/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Beijing has not officially protested the takeover of the Chinese embassy property by the Jakarta municipal government, announces Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. It had been reported earlier that the Chinese foreign ministry had protested the takeover as a violation of the Vienna Convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations. Mochtar says, however, that Beijing had conveyed a message through the Romanian Embassy (which represents Chinese interests in Indonesia) that it hoped in time land would be set aside in Jakarta for a new building to house the resident Chinese diplomatic mission.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Dec 83	3463
12/28/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Solidarity Committee for the Afghan People sends a cable to the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta demanding that the USSR withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and "end the massacres and genocide of the innocent Afghan people."	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 29 Dec 83	3442
12/29/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian-Afghanistan People's Solidarity Committee issues a statement calling for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from Afghanistan and appealing to the United Nations to establish a world tribunal to give its verdict against Russian crimes against peace, freedom, and humanity in Afghanistan. A cable sent by the committee to the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta was signed by Committee Chairman Amin Iskandar, a member of the DPR (Indonesian Parliament). A ceremony in sympathy to the Afghan people is held at the residence of DPR Deputy Speaker Nuddin Lubis.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 27 Nov 83	3456
12/29/83	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja tells reporters that little progress has been made this year toward resuming diplomatic relations with China.	P	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 16 Jan 84	3464
12/30/83	INDONESIA/PRC. In an end-of-year press statement, FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja announces that Indonesia will not resume its diplomatic ties with China because Beijing is "still supporting anti-Indonesian movements in the region."	P	Merdeka (Jakarta) 31 Dec 83	3443
12/30/83	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. An editorial in a pro-Moscow Jakarta daily urges ASEAN leaders to take note of a statement by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, ensuring PRC military support for the anti-Vietnamese CGDK coalition. The editorial cautions that ASEAN "should not be reckless in supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition, which is nothing more than an extension of China's arm in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	3457
12/30/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Poor health at the highest leadership level of the Kremlin has not helped to solve the nuclear arms crisis, says Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. In a year's end statement to the Jakarta press, the	M P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	3458

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/31/83	<p>Indonesian diplomat declares that the nuclear arms threat and the global economic crisis are the two most serious problems facing the world today.</p> <p>INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja states that nothing happened in 1983 to prompt Indonesia to reconsider restoring relations with the PRC, particularly since China continues to give refuge to the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) and has not said that they will not aid subversive movements on Indonesian territory.</p>		JPRS (SA) 29 Mar 84	4462

JAPAN

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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07/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to the Asian Defence Journal reports of new missile bases being constructed by the Soviets in the northern and eastern Asian mainland, and in the Lake Baikal region have caused concern in U.S. and Japanese circles. The news media in both countries say that as many as 10 SS-20 missiles, capable of launching three warhead missiles each are being built in the Baikal region, within the range of Japan and a number of other countries in eastern and southern Asia. There are about 351 operational SS-20 missiles but this number is expected to be increased by the Soviets. Of the total, about one-third is presently believed to be in Asia and the remainder are installed in bases on the western front of the USSR targeted at western European capitals. Japan, which is the nearest and most advanced of the Asian countries, has requested the USSR to remove the SS-20 missiles from the Asian front, as they are a threat to the continent's security, but the request was ignored.	M	Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur) July 83	3634
07/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to the Asian Defence Journal, Japanese naval patrols have begun to monitor the movements of Soviet vessels passing through the Soya Straits between the Soviet island of Sakhalin and the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The Soviet News Agency Tass has criticized the "Japanese plays" calling them provocations and a violation of navigational rights. Tass accused the patrols of being part of a strategy by the United States and Japan to blockade Soviet ports during a period of crisis, and a reflection of a close military cooperation between Japan and the United States. The Japanese Defense Agency has stated that a 2,000 ton destroyer had begun patrolling round-the-clock to monitor the movements of Soviet naval craft in the straits. The agency noted that an average of 205 Soviet warships pass through the straits each year.	M	Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur) July 83	3635
07/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Corp. says it has won a 1.5 billion yen (US\$6.25 million) order for an integrated polyester textile plant from the Yichang Municipal Government, Hubei Province. The plant will have 120 water-jet looms to produce 8 million square meters of polyester fabric annually.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 July 83	3636
07/11/83	JAPAN/PRC. According to a Japan Times article a Chinese diplomatic note was recently delivered to Japan through its embassy in Beijing requesting the suspension of what Beijing called "consular operations" with Taiwan. The note raised objections to visa issuance to Japanese travelers by the Association of East Asia Relations, Taiwan's unofficial representative in Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources claim that Japan-Taiwan relations are handled on a private basis and that visas issued by the association are unofficial. Top Japanese government officials assure the Association of East Asian Relations that the Japanese government would not press the association to alter its present visa issuance system.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 83	3637
07/11/83	JAPAN/PRC. China accepts an \$11.75 per-ton price cut for metallurgical coal supplies to Japan for 1983 ending stalled negotiations. Japanese steelmakers drop their initial demand of \$12 price per ton reduction accepted earlier by Australian, Canadian and other suppliers. In return, the China National Coal Import and Export Corporation pledges to improve	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Jul 83	3638

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/12/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet floating dock with an estimated repair capacity of ships up to 30,000-tons is spotted by a Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force antisubmarine patrol plane. The announcement says the floating dock was sighted about 55 kilometers west of Fukue Island in Nagasaki Prefecture. Towed by a Soviet commercial ship, the dock was apparently on its way to the Soviet Far East from the Black Sea. It is about 250 meters long and 40 meters wide. It carried two ships--a 250-ton class small freighter and a 20-ton class boat. Previously, a Soviet floating dock was spotted in September 1980.</p>	M P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	3639
07/14/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union end four days of fishery talks with Japan failing to win Russian approval for a proposal to conclude a long-term fishery agreement. The two countries make little progress as the Soviet Union submits conditions for approval of the Japanese proposal. The Soviet ask Japan to relax its control on Russian fishing vessels making port calls in Japan and to establish a fishery joint venture. Japan rejects the latter Soviet proposal, asserting it cannot accept Russian capital under foreign exchange laws. Both sides agree to hold a meeting of an expert committee concerning violations of fishery agreements by Japanese vessels and another meeting in mid-September regarding compensation. Both meetings will be held in Tokyo. They also agree to strengthen fishery cooperation in international organizations but remain far apart on other proposals including the relaxation of control on Russian vessels and promotion of cooperation in joint culturing of salmon.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jul 83	3640
07/14/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet officials agree in Moscow to meet again in Tokyo during 1984 for regular consultations over disarmament. The agreement is reached in the Japan-Soviet working-level talks attended by Shozo Kadota, head of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau and Vladimir Petrovich Petrovskiy, Director of the International Organizations Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. During the discussions, Japan asks the Soviet Union to reduce or abolish SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in the eastern Soviet Union. Soviet officials reject the claim and say the missiles are deployed against nuclear threats targeted against the Soviet Union.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jul 83	3641
07/14/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Japan-Soviet disarmament talks start in Moscow after more than a year's recess. Participating in the meeting are Shozo Kadota, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, and Vladimir Petrovskiy, Director of the International Organization Bureau of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Petrovskiy is the top-ranking Soviet Foreign Minister official in charge of disarmament affairs and disarmament control issues. Discussions at the meeting are likely to center on a proposed reduction in</p>	P M	FBIS (AP) 18 Jul 83	3652

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/15/83	intermediate nuclear forces in Europe, and on the controversial issue of transfer of Soviet SS-20 missiles from west of the Ural Mountains to eastern Siberia. Petrovskiy visited Japan in May 1982 to hold a series of disarmament talks with Kadota. Since then the Soviet official has repeatedly asked Kadota to visit Moscow to continue the talks.			
07/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet officials agree to meet in Tokyo in 1984 for regular consultations over disarmament. The agreement is reached in the Japan-Soviet working-level talks attended by Shozo Kadota, head of the Foreign Ministry United Nations Bureau, and Vladimir Fedorovich Petroskiy, Director of the International Organizations Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. During the discussions, Japan asks the Soviet Union to reduce or abolish SS-20's intermediate-range missiles in the eastern Soviet Union. Soviet officials reject the claim and say the missiles are deployed against nuclear threats targeted against the Soviet Union.	M P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jul 83	3653
07/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union end four days of fishery talks in Moscow with Japan failing to win Russian approval for a proposal to conclude long-term fishery agreement. The Soviets ask Japan to relax its control on Russian fishing vessels making port calls in Japan and to establish a fishery joint venture. Japan has been rejecting the latter Soviet proposal asserting it cannot accept Russian capital under foreign exchange laws. But they agree to hold in early September 1983 a meeting of an expert committee concerning violation of fishery agreements by Japanese vessels and another meeting in mid-September 1983 regarding compensation, both in Tokyo. They also agree to strengthen fishery cooperation in international organizations, but remain far apart on other proposals including the relaxation of controls on Russian vessels and promotion of cooperation in joint culturing of salmon.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jul 83	3654
07/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko receive the Deputy of the Parliament of Japan, Ichiro Hatoyama. Hatoyama says that one should not attach significance to some of the statements made earlier in 1983 on the Japanese side with respect to the Soviet Union. In Japan, he says there is a widespread feeling, including that of the ruling LDP, in favor of the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in different fields. The Soviets say that time will show whether Japan's policy is aimed at developing good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, or is subjected to other goals. The Soviets say that they will judge Japan's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union by its practical deeds.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jul 83	3655
07/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet officials hold talks in Moscow concerning the presence in the Soviet Far East of SS-20 nuclear missiles and the possible transfer to the region of additional Soviet missiles currently targeted against Western Europe. The discussions end without any diplomatic breakthrough and without any new ground being broken on the subject. According to sources, the talks were valuable only in the sense	M P	Times (London) 16 Jul 83 P	3299

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/16/83	that they enable each side to increase its understanding of the other's position. The discussions follow Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko's statement last April that Moscow reserved the right to deploy in Asia some of its SS-20 missiles now employed in the European part of the USSR. JAPAN/USSR. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama confers with Soviet Deputy Premier Andrey Gromyko and conveys PM Nakasone's message stressing the need to promote bilateral relations in a tense world. Hatoyama, a LDP member of the House of Councillors, is visiting Moscow at the Soviets invitation. During the hour-long meeting, Hatoyama also tells Gromyko of Nakasone's invitation to him to visit Japan for discussion on ways to promote the relations between the two nations. Gromyko says the Soviet Union has neither turned down nor decided to run down this invitation extended by the Japanese Government. But he adds that he has no plans at present to visit Japan because the present situation is not conducive to such a visit. He says he would like to make a visit to Japan only when the situation is favorable.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jul 83	3656
07/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official says the Chinese Government has essentially accepted Japan's explanation about the consular business by Taiwan's unofficial offices in Japan. The Beijing Government raised no fresh protest against Japan's explanation in informal negotiations through the Japanese Embassy in Beijing. In late June the Chinese Government warned Japan and other countries not to allow consular business by Taiwan. In its demand to Japan, China asked that Tokyo not allow Taiwan to issue visas to the Japanese through the unofficial Taiwanese Association of East Asia Relations. During later informal contacts through the Japanese Embassy, the Tokyo Government sought China's understanding of the Japanese position that the Taiwanese association is a private organization and its business cannot be considered consular business.	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Jul 83	3657
07/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Economic Journal, in 1983 Japan's steel exports to China appear certain to more than double and reach the six-million ton level and surpass the past record of 5,627,000 tons exported in 1978. In the first half of 1983 the six Japanese steel makers have already contracted to export a little more than 3.3 million tons, including seamless pipe to the PRC. In the second half, they have already jointly won Chinese orders for 1,750,000 tons. They are expected to bring the second half order volume to around 2.5 million tons by the end of August. The sharp increase in steel exports to China may more than offset the anticipated decline in exports to other countries and bring Japan's total steel exports in 1983 to around 30 million tons.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 19 Jul 83	3669
07/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan signs an agreement with China to lend a total of 69 billion yen (US\$288 million) in loans for FY 1983. Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori signs the agreement for the Japanese Government. The accord provides for 49.9 billion yen (US\$208 million) in project loans and 19.1 billion yen (US\$80 million), in commodity loans. These 30-year loans.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Jul 83	3670

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/21/83	<p>bearing an annual interest rate of 3 percent, represent the last portion of Japan's five-year, 300 billion yen (US\$1.3 billion) loan program for China which started in 1979. The project loans consist of 5.2 billion yen (US\$22 million) for construction of a port at Shijiusuo in Shandong Province, 11.5 billion yen (US\$48 million) for construction of a railroad between Shijiusuo and Yanzhou in the same province, and 33.2 billion yen (US\$138 million) for expansion of a railway between Beijing and Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province.</p> <p>JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Ministry sources say Japan will take every available occasion to improve ties with the Soviet Union, which have deteriorated in the past three years. Japan hopes to expand economic and cultural relations. Contacts are now underway to resume talks for conclusion of an agreement to prevent double taxation. Such talks have made no major progress, though two rounds were held in 1980 and 1982. Japan plans to propose the reopening of an annual Soviet motion picture fair in Tokyo suspended since 1978.</p>	P E	FBIS (AP) 22 Jul 83	3671
07/22/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) says it is staging a campaign to collect 50 million signatures for an international appeal for the return of the Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido. The LDP decides to hand in a roll of signatures to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of a UN General Assembly on the occasion of a United Nations General Assembly opening in late September. The campaign has been under way with cooperation of the opposition Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and New Liberal Club. The LDP says it has already collected signatures from 300,000 sympathizers.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Jul 83	3672
07/25/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. Japan-China trade in the first half of 1983 rose 1.2 percent from 1982 to US\$4.5 billion according to the Japan External Trade Organization. It says a 20 percent increase in exports to US\$2.1 billion helped buoy bilateral trade, which now represents 3 percent of Japanese exports and 3.9 percent of imports compared with 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent respectively in the same period a year ago. Japanese imports from China totaled US\$2.4 billion, down 10.9 percent from 1982, leaving a trade deficit of US\$304.4 million, down sharply from US\$950.6 million a year earlier. JETRO expects trade volume between the two countries to reach about US\$9.5 billion in 1983, up from US\$8.9 billion in 1982.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Jul 83	3673
07/26/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. Nomura Research Institute, a leading private Japanese think tank, discloses plans to begin consulting service in Shanghai to help the Chinese city to promote its modernization program. To that end, Nomura officials say the institute and the Shanghai Investment Trust Corporation will jointly set up an office in Shanghai in September. The office will analyze Shanghai city's industrial and urban redevelopment plans and make recommendations on relevant matters, including the raising of necessary funds. It will also introduce Japanese enterprises willing to undertake joint business ventures to Shanghai authorities and provide them with information on conditions in the Chinese port city.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 83	3674

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/27/83	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Seoul Sinmun reports that North Korea and China signed an agreement in Pyongyang on 27 July allowing China to use North Korea's port of Chongjin for its trade with Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3395
07/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe accuses the Soviet Union of a military buildup and calls for controls on high technology outflows from Japan to the communist superpower. Speaking during a lecture meeting at a Tokyo hotel, Abe says he cannot deny allied allegations that such high-tech outflows have led to a Soviet military expansion. The Foreign Minister adds as a member of the free world, Japan must seriously consider restrictions on high-tech outflows. The Foreign Minister did not mention which detailed actions Japan would take. Japanese allies, particularly the United States, have called Japan "a paradise for spies" and have pressed Tokyo to keep pace with them to curb high-tech flows to the Soviet Union.	M E	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 83	3675
07/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe accuses the Soviet Union of conducting a military buildup and calls for controls on high technology outflows from Japan to the USSR. Speaking at a lecture meeting at a Tokyo hotel, Abe echoes the views of Western countries that such high technology outflows have led to Soviet military expansion. As a member of the free world Abe says Japan must seriously consider restriction on high-tech outflows.	M E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Jul 83	3676
07/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan Foreign Minister Abe sharply criticizes what he calls Soviet expansionism but at the same time emphasizes the importance of a dialogue with Moscow. Abe cites the example of the Soviets activities in Vietnam as an example of expansionism. "Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam are being used by the Soviet Union for military purposes." The Foreign Minister says a dialogue is important to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. As part of the dialogue, Abe says that he intends to convene a government-level trade conference with the Soviet Union some time this fall. In this connection, a high-level official of the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo says that Japan has proposed a resumption of the working-level trade conference to discuss ways to promote bilateral trade. "We have received no response from the Soviet Union so far" the official said.	P E M	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 83	3354
08/06/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese pilgrims wishing to visit the graves of their ancestors on Soviet-held northern islands will be admitted if they go through normal entry procedures for foreigners visiting Soviet territory, the Foreign Ministry says. But such precondition is totally unacceptable to the Japanese Government as it would be an admission of Soviet ownership of the islands. The Tokyo government had asked for Soviet approval for a visit by former residents of the so-called northern territories to worship at the graves of their ancestors. In its official response, the Soviet Foreign Ministry agreed to allow such visits as long as the pilgrims fulfilled the normal requirements for any foreigner wishing to enter Soviet territory. The islands north of Hokkaido were seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II. Repeated Japanese efforts to obtain their return have been rejected by Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Aug 83	3677

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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08/06/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says that Japanese pilgrims wishing to visit the graves of their ancestors on Soviet-held Northern Islands will be admitted, if they go through normal entry procedures for foreigners visiting Soviet territory. Such a precondition is totally unacceptable to the Japanese Government as it would be an admission of Soviet ownership of the islands. The Japanese Government has asked for Soviet approval for a visit by former residents of the so-called Northern Territories to worship at the graves of their ancestors. In its official response the Soviet Foreign Ministry agreed to allow such visits as long as the pilgrims fulfilled the normal requirements for any foreigner wishing to enter Soviet territory.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Aug 83	3678
08/11/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Foreign Ministry says that a missing Japanese fishing boat appears to have been taken into custody by Soviet authorities for violation of Soviet territorial waters. Contact was lost on 10 August with the 99.64 ton fishing boat in the area deduced from radar images that the Dairen Maru was searched and then taken northward by a Soviet patrol boat. The Dairen Maru is the second fishing boat from Ishikawa Prefecture taken into custody by the Soviet Union since September 1982.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 83	3679
08/11/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman says a missing Japanese fishing boat appears to have been taken into custody by Soviet authorities for violation of Soviet territorial waters. Contact is lost on 10 August with the Dairen Maru with five crewmen aboard, from Ishikawa Prefecture, while it was operating in the Sea of Japan. A fellow fishing boat in the area deduced from radar images that the Dairen Maru was searched and then taken northward by Soviet patrol boats. On inquiry to the Soviet Union, the Japanese Foreign Ministry was unofficially informed that Soviet authorities were investigating a Japanese fishing boat for violation of Soviet territorial waters. The Dairen Maru is the second fishing boat from Ishikawa Prefecture taken into custody by the Soviet Union since September 1982.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 83	3680
08/14/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials are hoping that a recent change in Soviet policy might lead to the resumption of visits by Japanese people to the disputed northern islands to pay homage to their ancestors at grave sights. The officials say Japan was notified recently that any Japanese would be allowed to visit the northern islands--Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu off Hokkaido--if they would go through the same procedure as for a visit to other areas of the Soviet Union. This means that Japanese wishing to visit their ancestral graves on the four islands have to obtain passports from the Japanese Government and then entry visas from the Soviet Government. From the Japanese vantage point this procedure is unacceptable.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Aug 83	3681
08/15/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund signs a contract to lend 69 billion yen (US\$288 million) to China to help promote its modernization projects and also improve its balance of payments position. Under the contract signed in Tokyo by Fund President Takashi	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Aug 83	3682

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/20/83	<p>Hosomi and Wei Yuming, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, 5.2 billion yen of the total will be used in the Shijiusuo Port construction project, 11.5 billion yen in the Yanzhou Shijiusuo railway project and 33.2 billion yen in the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway project. The remaining 19.1 billion yen will be provided as commodity aid, designed to help improve the Chinese balance of payments position and thereby contribute to China's modernization. The loans are all repayable over 30 years after a grace period of 10 years at an annual rate of 3 percent.</p> <p>JAPAN/PRC. At a time when Sino-Japanese relations are generally warm, China has warned of a possible revival of Japanese militarism. It is the first attack of this kind since the textbook controversy a year ago. A commentary in the official Xinhua news agency cites four items as evidence of an "adverse current" in Japanese politics: (1) The movement to revise Japan's Constitution banning resort to war has become rather conspicuous this year within the ruling LDP. (2) Fifteen members of Japan's Cabinet headed by PM Nakasone "paid homage to those who died in aggressive wars at the Yasukuni Shrine on 15 August. (3) Japan has for the first time made clear its intention to become a big political power to replace its present status as an economic power only. (4) Disregarding the commitment to Japan's peace constitution and the principle of restricting arms exports, Japan decided this year to provide the United States with military technology. Orders for arms export in 1982 amounted to 1,100 billion yen (US\$45.8 million) a sharp increase of 48.6 percent over the previous year. Among experts, the article is taken as an indication that China will not unconditionally support the expansion of Japan's Self-Defense Forces.</p>	M	Christian Science Monitor 29 Aug 83	3683
08/21/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe expresses his intention to expand the dialogue with Moscow to seek removal of distrust and misunderstanding between Japan and the Soviet Union. Specifically, Abe suggests resumption of bilateral talks on trade, an invitation to prominent Soviet journalists to visit Japan, and the holding of Japanese film festivals in Moscow and Leningrad in 1984. Abe discloses these plans when he meets with reporters at Mosappu Point in Nemuro, after he takes a distant view of the Soviet-held Northern Territories. Abe says currently there is distrust and misunderstanding between Japan and the Soviet Union and both sides need to remove them instead of confronting each other. Abe disclosed that the next Japan-Soviet trade consultations meeting will be held in Moscow for three days beginning October 4, 1983. Bilateral trade consultations have been suspended since 1981 as part of the western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Abe also says he will urge Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to come to Japan. Abe notes that since World War II two Japanese Prime Ministers and six Japanese Foreign Ministers have visited the Soviet Union.</p>	P E M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Aug 83 Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Aug 83	3684
08/22/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes a Japan Defense Agency spokesman saying the Soviet Union has deployed about a dozen advanced MiG-23 jet fighters on Etorofu, one of the four disputed Soviet-held islands north of Japan.</p>	M	China Daily (Beijing) 1 Sep 83	3770

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. As part of its increasing pressure on Japan, the Kremlin has moved a squadron of MiG-23 fighter aircraft into the disputed Northern Territories claimed by Tokyo but occupied since World War II by the Soviet Union. In recent years, Moscow also has deployed ground troops on three of the disputed islands: Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan. These troops are equipped with standard military armaments organic to a standard Russian division, such as tanks, APCs, artillery and SAMs, plus special equipment such as long-range 130mm artillery and MiG-24 HIND-D helicopter gunships. One part of the Japanese response to Soviet bellicosity has been a decision by the National Defense Council to approve a 6.88 percent increase in defense spending to around US\$12 billion for FY 84, which will begin in April 1983.	M	Pacific Defense Reporter (Melbourne) Nov 83	3324
08/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Based on a Japanese JIJI Press report, the Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union has deployed about a dozen MIG-23 jet fighters on the Japanese territorial island of Etorofu. The Soviet Union first deployed MIG jet fighters on Etorofu in 1966 but withdrew all Soviet fighter planes from the island in May 1983. Xinhua says that the Soviet decision to deploy the MIG-23s is a response to a U.S. decision to station F-16 fighters in Japan.	M	FBIS (China) 31 Aug 83	3605
08/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Angle steel exports to the USSR have been revived after three years of suspension. Three angle producers--Tokyo Steel Mfg. Co., Toshin Steel Co. and Tokyo Steel Industrial Co.--have jointly won a Soviet order for 30,000 tons of angle steel deliverable during the September-October 1983.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 23 Aug 83	3685
08/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Government has requested Japan to render US\$3 billion in Export-Import Bank of Japan loans for 14 new coal and oil development projects. In 1979, Japan promised to provide China with US\$2 billion in the first Exim Bank loans for Chinese oil and coal development projects. Of this, the portion for coal projects will be completed by the end of FY 1984. China therefore is now asking for the second round of Exim Bank loans totaling US\$3 billion for coal development projects. Together with the issue of second concessional yen credits, the latest requests are likely to be the major topic of discussion at the coming regular Japan-China ministerial conference slated in early September. The problem, however, is that although the Exim Bank's guidelines stipulate that any foreign natural resources developed with its loans be imported into Japan, it is very difficult for the country to import additional coal from China because of lagging demand. The Japanese Government is having difficulties in deciding over what to do with the Chinese request.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 23 Aug 83	3686
08/24/83	JAPAN/PRC. An unnamed Japanese spokesman says that Japan intends to express its readiness to help China construct nuclear power plants if China joins the International Atomic Energy Agency. The source says the Japanese cabinet would so inform the Chinese during the third bilateral ministerial conference starting 4 September in Beijing. China is reported to be interested in Japanese technology and equipment for its program to	E P	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 83	3687

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/24/83	construct nuclear power plants capable of generating a total of 10 million kilowatts of electricity by the end of the century. Industry sources say that China has sounded out Japan on equipment for the program. Recently China has applied to join the IAEA and is expected to become a member of the organization in October 1983.			
	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Government sources say that Japan will express its readiness to help China construct nuclear power plants if China joins the International Atomic Agency (IAEA). The source, who declined to be named says Japanese cabinet ministers would so inform the Chinese during the third bilateral ministerial conference starting September 4 in Beijing. China is reported to be interested in Japanese technology and equipment for its program to construct nuclear power plants capable of generating a total of 10 million kilowatts of electricity by the end of the century. Industry sources say China has sounded out Japan on equipment for the program. The Japanese Government, however, has been reluctant to cooperate with China in its peaceful use of nuclear energy because China, which has nuclear weapons, is not yet a member of the IAEA and there is no guarantee that China would not use the nuclear energy technology for military purposes.	E P M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Aug 83	3688
08/25/83	JAPAN/ROK/DPRK/USSR. The Soviet Union rejects a Japanese appeal to allow Koreans living on Sakhalin out of the country, claiming they all live a happy life on the northern Pacific island. The Soviet delegate to the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission also rejects as irrelevant the Japanese concern for the thousands of Koreans forcibly moved to the then Japanese-held island during World War II. The Soviet representative says, "The Koreans now residing on Sakhalin are not Japanese and Japan has no right to raise the issue..." There are about 40,000-50,000 Koreans on the island. Half of them have acquired Soviet citizenship and 20 percent North Korean nationality.	P C	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 83	3689
08/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union says it will hand over to Japan three Japanese fishermen held for alleged violation of territorial waters earlier this month near one of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido. Quoting a notification from the Soviet Union, the Japanese Foreign Ministry says that the three crew members of the 9.9 ton No. 18 Seiryō Maru would be handed over at Shikotan Island. The Japanese Foreign Ministry says that four more Japanese fishermen are still being held by the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 83	3690
08/26/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union lands a large quantity of construction material on the nearest inhabited island off eastern Hokkaido in what defense sources believe is part of the Soviet military build-up in the disputed northern islands. Police sources say construction materials are seen being unloaded from two 500-ton Soviet cargo ships at the Bogisenbe Bay on Suisho Island, which is located just 7.4 km off the Nosappu Cape on the eastern tip of Hokkaido. About 30 Soviet soldiers take part in the unloading operation. Apart from the two cargo ships, five other Soviet vessels--one amphibious landing craft, three border patrol ships, and one fishery patrol boat, sail into Suisho harbor.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 83	3691

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says he welcomes Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's proposal that the Soviet Union is ready to scrap its SS-20 missiles in Europe instead of redeploying them in Asia. Nakasone, at his summer retreat in Karuizawa, says that the new Soviet proposal indicates a possibility of conducting the INF negotiations on a global basis--not just shifting some of the missiles from Europe to the Soviet Far East. FM Abe, however, reacts more cautiously to the Soviet proposal, saying that some SS-20s are already deployed in the Far East and they are aimed at Japan and China, which won't be affected by the proposal. The Japan Defense Agency reacts negatively to the Soviet proposal calling it a sham compromise offer.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) Aug 83	28 3692
08/27/83	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian says that Japan's defense forces should be limited to a policy of self-defense. Li says that China has no objection to Japan's possessing defensive power aimed at protecting its territory and state sovereignty but that if Japan's defense efforts exceed that scope, this would worry her neighbors. He makes the remarks during a meeting with a Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by Haruo Okada, Socialist Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chinese President says that when he visited Southeast countries, the leaders of those countries expressed concern that Japan's defense capabilities may be growing larger than those necessary for purely defensive purposes.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) Aug 83	3693
08/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to the 29 August Christian Science Monitor FM Abe has taken every public opportunity to speak about Japan's desire for better relations with the Soviet Union. Moscow's response has not been greatly encouraging, but there have been two small breakthroughs in promoting a dialogue between the two countries. Abe will meet his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko at the UN next month and bilateral trade talks, suspended since 1981, will resume in Moscow in early October. At a press conference, Abe laments that bilateral relations had worsened in recent years despite a "strong Japanese willingness" for improvement. He blames the deterioration on a Soviet military buildup in the Far East and a refusal to discuss the "territories" dispute, which involves Japanese claims to islands north of Hokkaido seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II. Some of these islands have been converted into important Soviet military bases. Abe says "this Soviet buildup, including the deployment of SS-20 missiles are things we cannot understand... Japan is no threat to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet presence must be reduced in some way." In Osaka, Abe says the crux of Japanese foreign policy remains unchanged, but some improvement in economic and cultural fields might result from opening a regular dialogue with the USSR.	P M	Christian Science Monitor 29 Aug 83	3694
08/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union formally seeks the Japanese Government's understanding of a new Soviet proposal on SS-20 missiles in Europe. The Soviet proposal, made public by leader Yuri Andropov, says that if Moscow and Washington reach accord in the Geneva negotiations on intermediate range nuclear force reduction, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce its SS-20 missiles in Europe and would not redeploy the reduced missiles to	M P	FBIS (AP) 30 Aug 83	3695

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/29/83	Asia. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov visits the Foreign Ministry to inform Japan of the new missile proposal, saying that his country expects Japan to give its evaluation of it.			
08/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union seeks Japanese understanding of its proposal not to redeploy SS-20 missiles in Siberia if Moscow and Washington can reach an agreement in the Geneva negotiations on intermediate nuclear force (INF) reduction in Europe. The Soviet proposal made public by Soviet President Andropov in an interview with Pravda on 26 August is formally conveyed to Japan by Soviet Ambassador Pavlov, who called on Yoshiya Kato, Director General of the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The ambassador says that whether the Soviet proposal can be implemented depends on the success of the Geneva negotiations. Should the United States deploy its new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would have to take counteractions he contends.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Aug 83	3696
08/30/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Defense Agency announces that more than ten MiG-23s fighter planes, the USSR's third generation offensive aircraft, landed on Etorofu Island on 22 August. Japanese Government officials believe the MiG-23s may have been assigned to Etorofu as replacements for MiG-21s. The Defense Agency says the MiG-21s flew out of Tennei Air Base on Etorofu in December 1982 and the Soviet Union then refurbished the runways and base facilities. Agency officials say the MiG-23s may have been deployed to replace the MiG-21 but add that they will watch future developments before making their final judgment. The arrival of the MiG-23s follows an earlier U.S. decision to deploy two squadrons of F-16s at Misawa Air Base in Aomori in northern Honshu beginning in 1985.	M	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 83	3799
08/31/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe voices a cautious view on the latest Soviet proposal not to redeploy its European-based SS-20 missiles to the Soviet Far East as a result of intermediate-range nuclear missiles reduction talks. Abe claims that the Soviet position is not a concession and reflects the view of some quarters within the Foreign Ministry that the proposal was chiefly aimed at strengthening the Soviet position at the intermediate-range nuclear missiles reduction talks in Geneva.	M P	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 83	3800
09/02/83	JAPAN/USSR. Masuo Takashima, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, delivers to a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official a strongly-worded protest holding the Soviets responsible for and seeking clarification of the loss of a South Korean jetliner off Sakhalin. The written protest urges the Soviets to show sincerity in handling the case and follows the Japanese Government's statement issued earlier strongly condemning the Soviet Union for shooting down the KAL jetliner. The protest demands "speedy, frank and a sincere" response to the situation. A similar protest to the Kremlin will be delivered through the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, probably in a meeting between FM Abe and Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov. After a series of cabinet meetings, Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda, issues a statement saying that the Japanese Government has now come to the conclusion that the KAL plane was shot down by a missile fired by a Soviet fighter near the tiny	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Sep 83	3801

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	<p>island of Moneron, 67 km southwest of Nevelsk on Sakhalin Island. He says, "The shooting down of an unarmed civilian aircraft cannot be forgiven for any reason...Japan demands a speedy, frank and sincere response from the Soviet Union..." He says Japan is now studying a plan to act in concert with the United States and South Korea in coping with the situation.</p>			
09/03/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. A Foreign Ministry official says that Japan will not link the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union with economic and other sanctions as it had imposed after the Afghan intervention. Although the downing of the passenger plane was an outrageous act, the source says the incident would be treated differently from the Afghan "situation. The source says that the shooting incident was a "temporary problem and the emphasis should be on assigning responsibility and seeking compensation. He adds that Japan does not want to destroy overall Japan-Soviet relations or the INF talks in Geneva by "shaking a fist" at Moscow.</p>	P E	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3802
09/04/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone blames the Soviet Union for shooting down the South Korean airliner off Sakhalin, terming it as an "unpardonable and barbarous act." His harsh criticism sharply contrasted with his earlier statement that the incident was a "very unfortunate incident." Nakasone says his government will continue to appeal to world opinion and encourage the countries whose nationals were victims of the incident to press Moscow to clarify the truth and responsibility for the shooting. He adds that Japan will not take an initiative alone to pressure Moscow, but will do so in close contacts with the United States and South Korea. Nakasone also tells reporters that he does not anticipate that Japan-Soviet relations would be affected on the basic level by the incident.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3803
09/04/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. Japanese and Chinese Cabinet ministers open a 3-day meeting in Beijing for talks on bilateral economic cooperation and international issues of common concern. The Japanese delegation is headed by PM Abe and the Chinese are led by Gu Mu, a former Deputy Premier and now a member of the State Council. The two sides concur in their assessment that the world is now facing a tense situation as a result of the Soviet Union's military expansion policy. They reaffirm that the two countries would work together toward peace and stability in Asia and the world. The ministerial conference, the third in a series, is the first large-scale Cabinet level talks between the two neighboring countries since PM Nakasone took office in November 1982 and the reshuffle of the Chinese leadership in June 1983.</p>	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Sep 83	3804
09/06/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. A delegation of six Japanese cabinet ministers conclude three days of talks with Chinese counterparts in Beijing on bilateral and economic issues. The delegation is lead by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and includes Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Agriculture Minister Iwazo Kaneko, International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno, Transportation Minister Takashi Hasegawa, and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Jun Shiozaki. The Chinese delegation is lead by State Councillor Gu Mu and includes Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Minister</p>	E P	FBIS (China) 6 Sep 83	3620

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/06/83	<p>of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Song Ping, Minister of Agriculture He Kang, Minister of Railways Chen Puru, and Vice Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Ma Yi. An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion is signed, the first of its kind China has ever signed with a foreign country. This is third time in as many years that a large delegation of cabinet ministers have exchanged visits.</p> <p>JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China end 3-day ministerial conference in Beijing with a call for closer economic cooperation and the maintenance of a political dialogue in the second decade of their normalized bilateral relations. In a joint press conference following the end of the conference, FM Abe and Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu call the talks a great success. Abe and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian sign an agreement on avoiding double taxation of business income. Abe tells newsmen that Japan and China share the desire to develop bilateral ties under the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefits, and long-range stability. He says that Japan intends to actively help China in implementing its four modernization programs on the basis of its belief that Japan's contribution to the stable development of China would also be useful at the same time to the peace and stability of Asian and the world. He says Japan will actively respond to China's policy of strengthening ties with Japan in the political and economic fields. Gu says there is great potential for the development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation. He cites energy, transportation, and improvement of existing firms as the areas where Japan could help China.</p>	P E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Sep 83	3805
09/06/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. A home-made gasoline bomb is hurled at the Soviet consulate in Sapporo from an unidentified speeding car in an apparent protest against the alleged Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner. Police report there was no damage or casualties as the Molotov cocktail hit the street in front of the consulate and the blaze was quickly extinguished.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 83	3806
09/06/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. Japan promises China that it will prove the second round of concessionary yen credit "smoothly" beginning in April 1984. This pledge is made during the third bilateral ministerial conference which ends in Beijing. Government officials disclose that Japan's promise comes when the Chinese ask that the second yen credits exceed the first credits (300 billion yen). No specific amount of the second yen credits is revealed.</p>	E	Japan Economic Journal 13 Sep 83	3807
09/07/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li in an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) alludes to the Soviet Union when he says that Japan should possess its own defensive capability since it is "exposed to the same threat from the north as China." Wan discounts a recent remark by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Andropov that Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe will not be transferred to Asia as of "little significance" since they already have nuclear missiles deployed in Asia.</p>	P M	FBIS (China) 8 Sep 83	3618

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/07/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. The Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li condemns the shooting down of a South Korean civil airliner by the Soviet Union as a "manifestation of its expansionist policy."	P	FBIS (China) 7 Sep 83	3619
09/07/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Industrial Bank of Japan signs in Beijing an agreement with the Energy Bureau of China's State Economic Commission to provide full cooperation in development of energy-saving technology. IBJ officials say the bank will act as an intermediary to transfer Japanese technology to China and establish Japan-China joint ventures in this field. China oil production has lagged since 1980. Through 1985, energy production is estimated to register an average annual growth of only 1.4 percent.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 13 Sep 83	3808
09/07/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ) signs in Beijing an agreement with the Energy Bureau of China State Economic Commission to provide full cooperation in the development of energy-saving technology. IBJ officials say the bank will act as an intermediary to transfer Japanese technology to China and establish Japan-China joint ventures in this field. In China oil production has lagged since the beginning of 1980, and according to China's sixth 5-year economic program through 1985, energy production is estimated to register an average annual growth of only 1.4 percent. Since the program assumes an annual economic growth rate of over 4 percent, it is imperative for China to promote energy-saving.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 13 Sep 83	3809
09/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. Motoichi Masuda, President of Kokusai Denwa Co. says Japan and China will step up personnel exchanges in the telecommunications field. KKD and China's Post and Telecommunications Ministry are to sign an agreement soon under which executives of both parties will be exchanged on a regular basis. China has asked cooperation from KDD in the development of international data communication systems.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 83	3810
09/08/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone reacts sharply to Soviet charges that Japan is also responsible for last week's downing of a South Korean airliner. Nakasone tells reporters "The charges are totally irrelevant and are aimed at avoiding responsibility." The Soviet Union claimed that Japan failed to alert the Korean plane with 269 people aboard before it was shot down, although Japan was monitoring communications of a Soviet interceptor.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Sep 83	3811
09/09/83	JAPAN/USSR. To protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil plane off Sakhalin the Japanese Government decides on retaliatory measures including a ban on the Soviet airline Aeroflot's chartered flights to Japan. The decision is made during a cabinet meeting. The three-point anti-Soviet measures include the non-use of Soviet airline flights by the Japanese Government officials and refusal of Soviet requests to increase Soviet civil flights to and from Japan. The government also decides to appeal to the Japanese to refrain themselves from using Soviet air service for the present as an expression protest against the downing of the Korean airliner.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 83	3812

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/10/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that China proposes to Japan that the two countries jointly develop uranium resources in China. The proposal reportedly is made by Wang Shengxue, Director of the Uranium Ore Geological Department of China's Ministry of Nuclear Industry during a visit to Japan. Surveys indicate that China has large areas of uranium reserves, enough to sustain 15 million kilowatts of atomic power generation for 30 years.	E S	FBIS (China) 16 Sep 83	3633
09/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone denounces the Soviet Union, saying that the shooting down of an unarmed South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard earlier in the month near Sakhalin was an act which must be censured by "all civilized societies". Speaking to the Diet, Nakasone also says that "The Government intends to make every effort in cooperation with other countries concerned to press the Soviet Union for a thorough disclosure of the facts and resolution of this case acceptable to the Japanese people and international public opinion. The PM says he would try to establish a stable relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union based on "mutual understanding." He says he intends to continue a "tenacious dialogue" with the Soviet Union to conclude the projected peace treaty between the two countries by clearing up the northern territorial issue which stands in the way. He adds, "...the downing of the Korean Air Lines jetliner was clearly an illegal act by the Soviet Union abhorrent on both legal and humanistic ground, and Japan must deal firmly with such behavior."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Sep 83	3813
09/12/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Lower House passes unanimously a resolution condemning the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner on September 1 and calls on the Soviets for a formal apology. The resolution claims that the Soviet Union so far has failed to give an acceptable explanation to the countries involved as to why the incident happened. It adds, "It is truly regrettable that the Soviet Union is refusing to cooperate with the countries concerned in searching for the bodies of those killed." The resolution calls on the Japanese Government to take appropriate and "strictly fair" measures against the Soviet Union in concert with other countries. It also calls for a full international probe into the reasons why the Korean Air Lines Flight 007 had strayed into Soviet airspace. The resolution demands the Soviets make a formal apology for shooting the aircraft down and assure the prevention of similar incidents in the future. It says that both the Soviet Union and the Korean Air Lines should pay full compensation to the families of those lost in the incident. It says that international tensions are behind the incident and asks the Japanese Government to make maximum efforts to ease such tensions and promote arms reduction worldwide.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Sep 83	3814
09/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Foreign Minister notifies Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo of an additional retaliatory step against the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner off Sakhalin earlier in the month. Yoshiya Kato, Director General of the Foreign Minister's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau calls the Ambassador to his office to tell him the Japanese Government had decided to suspend commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 83	3846

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	for two weeks beginning on 15 September. Kato hands over a resolution adopted unanimously by the lower house the day before denouncing the Soviet Union for shooting down an unarmed civil aircraft. Kato says Japan regards relations with the USSR as most important and expresses hope the incident would not affect the overall relationship between the two countries.			
09/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. Three supersonic Soviet Backfire bombers and a TU-16 Badger are spotted over the Sea of Japan and eight Japanese Air KSelf-Defense Force fighter planes scramble. The Air Self-Defense Force says the Soviet bombers are seen cruising in the airspace east of Sadogashima, Niigata Prefecture. The Soviet planes fly away after the ASDF planes scramble. This marks the second time Backfires have been spotted over the Sea of Japan in the past year. They were seen the first time on 14 September 1982. The Soviet planes cruised at an altitude of 8,000-10,000 meters and a speed of around 750 km per hour. At least two of the three carried what seemed to be AS-4 missiles.	M	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 83	3847
09/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan promises China that it will provide the second round of concessional yen credits "smoothly" beginning in FY 1984. This pledge is made during the third bilateral ministerial conference, which ended the previous week. Government officials disclose that Japan's promise came when the Chinese asked that the second yen credits exceeded the first credits (300 billion yen) in amount but they did not reveal the specific sum. In response to the recent Soviet downing of a Korean jetliner, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe and his Chinese counterpart Wu Wueqian agree during the conference that increasing Soviet military buildup has become a threat to world peace and stability.	E M	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 13 Sep 83	3848
09/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone tells the Diet he has no plans to visit the USSR at the present time, especially when Moscow is showing no responsibility over the shooting down of a South Korean airliner earlier in the month. No Soviet Premier (or Communist Party leader) has come to Japan since World War II, but three Japanese Prime Ministers have been to Moscow, Nakasone says. He adds that it is the Soviets turn to send its Foreign Minister to Tokyo.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 83	3815
09/14/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan files a compensation demand with the Soviet Union for the death of 28 Japanese passengers aboard the ill-fated South Korean plane but the demand is rejected outright. Yoshiya Kato, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, summons Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov to his office to hand over a note to that effect, but Pavlov refuses to receive the note. In the note Japan protests against the "unjustifiable" action by the Soviet Union in shooting down the civilian airliner with 269 passengers and crewmen aboard. The note says that the Japanese Government demands that the USSR promptly provide adequate compensation for any loss caused in the death of the Japanese nationals as well as loss of their property "as a result of the Soviet Union's unlawful action." It says the Japanese Government reserves	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 83	3849

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09/14/83	<p>the right to present to the Soviet Union at a later date the specifics of its demands of compensation for such losses, for which it says the Soviet Union is responsible under international law. It adds that Japan has the right to demand any other form of redress that Japan may lawfully require from the Soviet Union of its unlawful action. It states that the Soviet Union must assume responsibility for such action against an unarmed and defenseless civil aircraft, and saying the Soviet action was inhumane, violated international law and should be strongly condemned in view of the safety of international civil aviation.</p> <p>JAPAN/USSR. Japan files a compensation demand with the Soviet Union for the death of 28 Japanese passengers aboard the ill-fated South Korean plane, but the Soviets reject the demand outright. The verbal note demanding formal Soviet apology for the downing of an unarmed commercial airliner and "prompt adequate compensation for the Japanese victims is presented to Soviet ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov by Yoshiya Kato, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. After being rebuffed, the Japanese Government later sends the diplomatic note to the Soviet embassy by mail. The Japanese demand is also presented by the Japanese embassy in Moscow. The Japanese note does not mention any specific sum of compensation but says that Japan reserves the right to present a detailed demand later. Pavlov refuses to accept the note on the ground that although his government shares the sense of grief for the victims, it bears no responsibility for the incident. He says that the claim should rather be directed against the United States. The ambassador also charges that the Japanese sanctions against Moscow violates the civil aviation treaty between the two countries. Kato expresses regret over the Soviet refusal, which he says well demonstrates "the Soviet insincerity in handling the case," and defends the latest Japanese sanctions as a response to Soviet violation of international law.</p>	E P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Sep 83	3850
09/14/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov refuses to accept a diplomatic note demanding compensation from Moscow for the deaths of 28 Japanese passengers killed when a South Korean airliner was shot down on 1 September. In an another development a Russian ballet troupe from Buryat cancelled its performance in Japan because the Japanese Government suspends commercial flights between Moscow and Tokyo for two weeks in a new sanction against the Soviet Union. The 30-member troupe was originally scheduled to arrive on 16 September for a 10-performance tour of Hokkaido and northeastern Honshu as part of an interchange program sponsored by the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 83	3851
09/14/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Finance Ministers confirms that central government employees would not use Soviet aircraft on an official trip unless there is no alternate carrier. Government ministries and agencies will ask semi-governmental corporation and local government to take similar steps. The boycott of the Soviet national carrier by Japanese Government employees was included in the first retaliatory step announced on 9 September against the Soviets for shooting down a South Korean airliner.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 83	3852

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09/19/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Maritime Self-Defense report indicates that a Soviet Echo-2 nuclear-powered submarine is spotted on the surface in the Tsushima Strait between Japan and South Korea.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) Sep 83	3853
09/20/83	JAPAN/USSR. About 160 rightists riding in 32 vehicles shout anti-Soviet slogans as the Soviet ship Felix Dzerzhinsky arrives in Nagasaki carrying 279 Soviet tourists. Nagasaki city and private tourist organizations call off a scheduled welcoming ceremony because rightists gather in the city to protest the downing of a South Korean jumbo jet. Police mobilize about 700 officers to maintain order.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) Sep 83	3854
09/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Japan will retract an invitation to the Soviet military attache and deputy military attache to attend military field-firing exercises at the Higashi Fuji firing range. The invitation was made before the Soviets shot down a South Korean civil airliner on 1 September. The cancellation, according to the Chinese news agency, demonstrates the Japan Defense Agency's displeasure with the Soviet's conduct.	M	FBIS (China) 22 Sep 83	3610
09/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign a contract for joint production of offshore oil platforms in the Bohai Sea. The contract calls for the development of the 11.5 sq. km Chengbei oilfield, with production scheduled to begin in 1986.	E	FBIS (China) 26 Sep 83	3608
09/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. More than 10 MiG-23 fighters fly to the airbase on the Russian-held island of Etorofu earlier in the week, doubling the number of the planes deployed there since last month, according to the Japan Defense Agency. The agency says the Air Self-Defense radars detected about 10 MiG-23s flying to the Tennei air field at the base on 23 September. Several more MiG-23s were added on 24 September. According to the Defense Agency the Soviet air base on Etorofu now has about 20-odd MiG-23s stationed there. The officials say they could not tell if the MiG-23s were to be deployed on Etorofu, on a permanent basis. But they say the MiG-23s are flown to Etorofu to replace about 20 MiG-17s which were deployed there between 1966 and 1981 and to counter the projected U.S. deployment of F-16 fighters on Misawa Air base in Aomori Prefecture starting in 1985.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 Sep 83	3855
09/28/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces the lifting of its two-week sanction against the Soviet Union which suspended commercial flight services between the two countries to protest against Moscow's September 1 shooting down of a South Korean airliner. Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda says that the government decided to end its legal measure against Moscow because the government achieved its initial purpose of showing an official protest against the Soviet Union over the unlawful act of downing the Korean jumbo jet. The government spokesman, however, says that its earlier measure of banning Japanese government officials and public workers from using the Soviet Aeroflot airline services and the non-scheduled Aeoroflot flights will remain in effect and that Japan will continue to press Moscow to admit responsibility for the Korean Air Lines incident.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) Sep 83	3856

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/28/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces the lifting of the suspension of civil air services between Japan and the Soviet Union, imposed as a second-stage sanction to protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner earlier in the month. With the removal of the sanctions, Tokyo-Moscow regular civil air services will resume on 29 September after a lapse of two weeks. Acting in concert with most member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan suspended regular flights on the Soviet national carrier Aeroflot to Tokyo and those of the Japan Air Lines to Moscow for two weeks starting 15 September.	P E	FBIS (AP) 28 Sep 83	3835
09/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Defense Agency says more than 10 Soviet MiG-23s fighters flew to the air base on the Soviet-held northern island of Etofofu earlier in the week, doubling the number of planes deployed there since August 1983. The Soviet air base on Etofofu now has an estimated 20-odd MiG-23s, including about 10 of the planes already deployed there on 22 August 1983. Defense agency officials say the new deployment indicates the Soviet readiness to carry through its plan to beef up its military capability in the Far East despite the intensified denunciation by other countries of the Soviets shooting down an unarmed South Korean jet.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 83	3836
09/29/83	JAPAN/PRC. China's Party leader, Hu Yaobang warns a Japan Socialist delegation visiting Beijing that Japan should not be overarmed, while at the same time admitting the importance of a self-defense capability for Japan. Hu, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, makes the comment during a meeting with Masashi Ishibashi, new chairman of the JSP. The Chinese party leader tells Ishibashi that China would not agree to a Japanese military force greater than the level required for self-defense or national security. Hu tells Ishibashi that "a self-defense force should be used to protect a country not to expand it. The Chinese official, however, does not refer to the "unarmed neutrality" policy the JSP Chairman has advocated for Japan or Ishibashi's recent proposal made during his visit to China to establish a United Nations committee on disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region. Hu also declines to discuss the JSP's criticism of Nakasone's defense buildup policy, saying he feared intervening in Japan's domestic affairs.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 83	3837
09/30/83	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuqian agree that redeployment of Soviet SS-20s now in Europe to the Far East would pose a major threat to peace in Asia. It is the first time that the Soviet missile threat had been the major topic of a Sino-Japanese diplomatic meeting. During their discussion at UN headquarters the two foreign ministers also agree that Japan and China should work closely together on the Soviet missile issue. Abe later tells reporters that he does not know what specific steps the two countries should take in dealing with the SS-20 problem.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Oct 83	3840
09/30/83	JAPAN/USSR. U.S. President Assistant Edwin Meese III asks for Japan's cooperation in curbing the flow of strategically important technology to the Soviet Union. Meese tells international Trade and Industry Ministry Sosuke	E M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Oct 83	3841

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/30/83	<p>Uno in Washington that the United States wants to work out a specific framework for preventing strategic technology from falling into the hands of the Soviet Union. Uno replies that Japan would like to give full cooperation in this regard through COCOM.</p> <p>JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Japanese Foreign Minister Abe and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian agreed to exchange information on Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles deployed in Asia. A Japanese Foreign Ministry source is quoted as saying only information will be exchanged and that the two countries will not take joint military actions and their actions are not a form of military cooperation.</p>	M	FBIS (China)	3624
09/30/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda expresses apprehension about the reported Soviet military buildup on the Soviet-held northern island of Etorofu off Hokkaido when he meets with former British PM Edward Heath. Heath is visiting Japan to attend a symposium sponsored by a private organization. Gotoda emphasizes that the 108-medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East poses a big threat to Japan. Heath asks what the Japanese Government would do to the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on September 1. Gotoda tells Heath that Japan would try to maintain friendly relations with the USSR which is geographically close to Japan. But he also expresses concern about the reported doubling of the number of its MiG-23 fighters on Etorofu.</p>	M	FBIS (AP)	3838
09/30/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda expresses apprehension about the reported Soviet military buildup on the Soviet-held northern island of Etorofu off Hokkaido when he meets with former British PM Heath. Gotoda emphasizes that the 108-medium range SS-20 missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East pose a big threat to Japan. Asked what the Japanese Government would do to the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet downing of South Korean airliner Gotoda tells Heath that Japan would try to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union which is geographically close to Japan. Gotoda also expresses concern about the reported doubling of the number of its MiG-23s on Etorofu.</p>	M P	FBIS (AP)	3839
10/03/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports without comment that Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the CCP Military Commission meets with the visiting former chairman of Japan's Self-Defense Forces Joint Staff Council, Hirumi Kurisu.</p>	M	FBIS (China)	3772
10/04/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. A senior official of Japan's Defense Agency reveals his prediction that the total number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East will reach 135 units in the foreseeable future. Councillor of the Defense Agency Shigeo Arai makes the remark at the lower house Cabinet committee meeting, saying three launching bases for intermediate missiles are now under construction in Siberia. Arai says the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East was only 25 in 1978 but now is 108 units. There are 253 SS-20 missiles presently in Europe.</p>	M	FBIS (AP)	3842

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10/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union is building three new launch bases for 22-20 medium range missiles in the Far East, a Japanese Defense Ministry official says. The new bases whose location is not given, would increase the number of SS-20s in the Soviet Far East from 108 to 135. Japan has demanded the removal of the missiles, but Moscow says they are needed to counter U.S. nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.	M	Christian Science Monitor 5 Oct 83	3843
10/05/83	JAPAN/PRC. Idemitsu Oil Development Co. an oil development arm of Idemitsu Kosan Co. has set up a subsidiary to promote offshore oil exploration in Beibu Bay in southern China. The new firm, Idemitsu China Oil Development Co. is headquartered in Tokyo with a capital of 400 million yen (US\$1.7 million). Idemitsu Kosan concluded a contract with the China National Offshore Oil Corporation on 5 September on development of the Chinese offshore oil deposits. The subsidiary will open offices in Beijing and Zhanjiang on 1 November.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 83	3844
10/06/83	JAPAN/USSR. During a meeting between CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and a visiting representative of Japan's United Social Democratic Party, Hideo Den, Hu says he hopes that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will improve. The report from the Japanese Kyodo News Agency contains no further details.	P	FBIS (China) 6 Oct 83	3625
10/07/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union criticizes Japan's annual diplomatic report approached by the Japanese Cabinet, saying it testifies to Japan's ruling circles are trying to raise Japan's political status to the level of member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It says the United States strongly wants such status for Japan in the Far East. The 1983 diplomatic bluebook stresses the need for Japan's identification as a member of the West in playing a greater role in the international political sphere.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Oct 83	3845
10/10/83	JAPAN/PRC. Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi meets with Shigeto Nagano, former Chief of Staff of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force. Nagano, along with other unidentified retired Japanese military officers, met with Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the CPLA. The group reportedly also visited units of the Beijing Garrison.	M	FBIS (China) 11 Oct 83	3771
10/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Times China has turned to Japanese companies to help to develop what may prove to be one of the world's largest coal mines in Inner Mongolia. China is putting the final touches on a plan to develop the mine in Jungar, some 150 km southwest of Inner Mongolia's capital of Huhehot, a key project expected to be included in its 1986-90 economic development program. China has sounded out Japanese companies on the possibility of obtaining technical and financial cooperation in the five-year \$5 billion project. Present planning calls for production of up to 25 million tons of steaming coal annually and construction of two pipelines to move coal slurries to four projected thermal power plants in Zhangjiakou, Tainjin and Quinhuangdao over a total	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Oct 83	3716

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10/14/83	distance of some 1,000 km. China is seeking Japan's technical and financial assistance in opening up the mine and building the pipelines including \$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion in credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. With work on the project starting in 1985, the mine is scheduled to come into production in 1986.			
	JAPAN/USSR. A 2-day conference between Japan and the Soviet Union ends in Moscow, but the two sides remain divided on the best way to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The talks, held at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, center on Soviet demands to boost exports to Japan. The meeting is the first in two years and nine months since Soviet military forces invaded Afghanistan. At the meeting, the Soviets ask for an early decision on a bilateral economic cooperation treaty. The Soviet negotiators say the current imbalanced trade between the two stems from the Japanese political measures taken in retaliation against the military incursion into Afghanistan and the Polish crisis. The Japanese side says Japan's imports of Soviet goods has been reduced markedly because of the poor quality of some Soviet products and delays in delivery to Japanese importers. Japanese delegation sources say the Soviet proposal for conclusion of an economic cooperation treaty is made regarding the planned Soviet 12th five-year economic development program to start in 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 83	3717
10/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Defense Agency says that an unknown number of Soviet fighters violated Japanese airspace east of Hokkaido and two Japanese F-104s are scrambled but fail to spot them. Radar screens show aircraft approaching northeastern Hokkaido from the east and turning south over waters off the Siretoko Peninsula the eastern tip of Hokkaido around 11:07 A.M. The aircraft violates Japanese airspace for two minutes and approaches to within 18 km of Japanese territory. Japan will file a protest with the Soviet Union after a thorough investigation. The Air Self Defense Forces warns the planes over the radio about the airspace violation, but the Soviet aircraft ignores the warning and later flies off toward the northwest. The number of intruders is unknown but the aircraft are probably MiG-23s.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Oct 83	3718
10/15/83	JAPAN/PRC. China has turned to Japanese companies for help to develop what may prove to be one of the world's largest coal mines in Inner Mongolia. China is awaking final arrangements on a plan to develop the mine in Jungar, some 150 km southwest of Inner Mongolia's capital of Huhhot. The key project is expected to be included in China's 1986-90 economic development program. China has already sounded out Japanese companies on the possibility of obtaining technical financial cooperation for the five-year \$5 billion project. In response, a team of officials from 10 Japanese companies, led by Nippon Steel Corp. visited China in September 1983 to obtain firsthand information. Present planning calls for production of up to 25 million tons of steaming coal annually and construction of two pipelines to move coal slurries to four projected thermal power plants in Zhangjiakou, Tianjin, and Qinhuangdao over a total distance of some 1,000 km. China is seeking Japan's technical and financial assistance in opening	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Oct 83	3719

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10/21/83	up the mine and building the pipelines, including \$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion in credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. With work on the project starting in 1985, the mine is scheduled to come into production in 1986. The coal beds, lying at depths of 26 m on average with no dislocations, are believed to permit relatively easy opencut mining.			
	JAPAN/USSR. Japan protests to the Soviet Union against the alleged disruption of salvage operations by a Japanese ship searching for a South Korean airliner downed by Soviet interceptor-fighter on September 1 off Sakhalin. The Foreign Ministry summons an official of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo to make the protest, saying that the interference by the Soviet ships could have led to a collision. The ministry strongly demands that such action never be repeated. The Soviet official is quoted as saying that he would convey the protest to the ambassador. According to the ministry, the salvage ship No. 3 Kaiko Maru was approached by a Soviet ship in an open sea area before noon on October 8, while engaging in a search and salvage operation for the jetliner. The ministry claims that the Kaiko Maru had to stop the operation and leave the area. Other close calls also occurred on October 14 and 16, according to the Foreign Ministry.	P E	FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 83	3720
10/25/83	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries announces that it has won along with the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corp a 20 billion yen (US\$86 million) order to supply production facilities for an offshore oil development project in China. The project calls for daily output of one million barrels of crude oil in the Chengbei Oil Field, located in Bohai Bay some 85 kilometers east-southeast of Tangku Port in Tianjin City. Mitsubishi and China Offshore Platform will provide crude oil desalinization equipment, an oil-water separator, a dehydrator a draining disposal system and other facilities. It is the first offshore oil development equipment order received jointly by Japanese and Chinese makers.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Oct 83	3721
10/27/83	JAPAN/PRC. Yamaha Motor Co. says it has licensed China's integrated heavy machinery builder, China North Industries Corp. to produce small motorcycles; Yamaha and the Chinese corporation are now working out details on the licensing agreement. The Chinese corporation hopes to start trial manufacture of the motorcycles in mid-1984, and it may start full production for Yamaha to grant technology to manufacture and well 50-80 cc class motorcycles in China. The Chinese corporation will pay royalties to Yamaha for the use of the technology. The Chinese corporation will start production of the motorcycles in 1985 at the Chongqing plant, using locally produced parts. Until that time, Yamaha will supply engines and some other parts. The contract will run for six years.	E	Summary of World Broadcast (Reading, England) 2 Nov 83	3722
11/01/83	DPKK/JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Shimbun reports that Iino Kaiun Kaisha Ltd. of Japan has been importing animal feed from China through North Korea's port of Chongjin since March. The private agreement between Iino Kaiun Kaisha, the Japan-China Transport Council and China Ocean Transport Company is only a test case and is meant to facilitate deliveries to Japan that were	E	JPRS (Japan) 8 Dec 83	3398

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	previously delayed by as much as 200 days because of port congestion at the Chinese port of Dalian.			
11/02/83	JAPAN/PRC. China requests \$3 billion in oil and coal development project loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The loans are intended to help finance the Bohai Bay and other offshore and onshore oil development projects and the massive Jungar coal project in Inner Mongolia. If the Bank agrees to the loan, it will be the second such loan given to China. About \$2 billion was extended in 1980.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Nov 83	3723
11/05/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese defense officials announce that the Soviet Union conducted military training on a Japanese-claimed island off Hokkaido twice in September 1983, apparently in a stepped-up demonstration toward Japan amid intensifying international tensions. About 20 Soviet soldiers and four horses were seen through binoculars from Nosappu Point in eastern Hokkaido while they were engaged in training on Akiyuri, an island in the Habomai group about 13 kilometers from the point, on 14 October. Another report says about 35 Soviet soldiers armed with rifles were seen crawling on the same island on October 31. According to the defense officials, the Soviet Union has started to deploy a division on Kunashiri and Etorofu. The defense officials say they are not sure if the Soviet soldiers spotted on Akiyuri are stationed there only temporarily or on a permanent basis. In light of recent active military movements in the area amid the worldwide anti-Soviet campaign triggered by the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean commercial jetliner in the northern sea of Japan on September 1, the military training could be meant as a warning to Japan.	M	FBIS (AP) 7 Nov 83	3724
11/05/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union informally tells Japan that it wants to reduce 1984s fish quota in the 200-mile Soviet economic zone by some 60 percent. The Soviet Union cites declining fish resources as one of the reasons for the proposed quota cut to the 300,000-ton level from 1983's 750,000 tons. The Soviets move may be in retaliation for Japan's sanctions against the Soviet Union imposed in connection with the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner. Japan and the Soviet Union are scheduled to open negotiations in Moscow 14 November to fix the amount of fish they can catch in each other's 200-mile zone in the 1984 season. Given the harsh atmosphere stemming from the Korean Air Lines incident, the talks are expected to be unusually hard this year. Tokyo-Moscow relations have been chilled in wake of Japanese sanctions such as suspension of export credits imposed over Soviet involvement in Afghanistan three years ago and other international incidents. Bilateral fishery ties have remained calm.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Nov 83	3725
11/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. A senior Foreign Ministry official says that Japan is asking China to use its influence on North Korea for its self-restraint amid mounting tension on the Korean peninsula. Japan has opened consultations with China and other countries concerned. The official, who declined to be named, says tension is rising between North and South Korea especially since Burma's announcement last week that North Korea was responsible for	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Nov 83	3749

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	the October 9 Rangoon terror bomb attack which killed 21 persons, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.			
11/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. China's Deputy Chief of Staff Xu Xin attends a reception at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing commemorating Japanese Self-Defense Forces Day.	M	FBIS (China) 9 Nov 83	3774
11/09/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union has ordered acetate plastic from Daicel Chemical Industries Ltd, its first ever placed with a Japanese firm, company officials say. The plastic will purportedly be used to manufacture spectacle frames. Daicel, primarily the sole producer of the heat-resistant cellulose in Japan, has contracted to provide a monthly shipment of some 200,000 tons up to January 1984. The shipment is likely to continue periodically through years to come, the official says. Negotiations are also under way for shipment of formic acid to the Soviet Union. Formic Acid is a chemical additive widely used in northern Europe to keep pastures fresh.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 83	3750
11/10/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) the newspaper of the USSR Ministry of Defense, criticizes Japan for participating in a military alliance with the United States and Korea that it says is directed against socialist states in the Far East. Krasnaya Zvezda claims that Japan is providing credits to South Korea that are being used by the latter for war preparations. The military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea is said to be preparing for aggression against the Soviet Union, North Korea, and China.	M	FBIS (USSR) 14 Nov 83	3666
11/10/83	JAPAN/PRC. At Japanese request, the China National Coal Import-Export Corp. announces that it will cut back its projected coal exports to Japan by at least 1.8 million tons in 1984. According to a long-term agreement signed in 1978, China was to export 6 million tons of coal to Japan in 1984. The decision to reduce the amount of China's coal exports came after two days of meetings in Beijing.	E	FBIS (China) 15 Nov 83	3775
11/11/83	JAPAN/PRC. Isuzu Motors has completed an automotive parts center in Peking in cooperation with G. Itoh and Co. and China's Nation Machinery Import and Export Corporation. The center is to be managed by the Chinese, and will offer not only automotive parts, but will also provide technical services on Isuzu products and technical training to the Chinese.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 16 Nov 83	3751
11/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Three Soviet bombers--two TU-16 Badgers and a TU-95 Bear---violate Japanese airspace over the Sea of Japan off the western main island of Kyushu, the Japanese Defense Ministry confirms. The violation lasts for about 90 seconds around 6:30 a.m. over the sea northwest of Okinoshima, off Fukuoka Prefecture. Jet planes of the Air Self-Defense Force scramble to issue a warning. This is the second report of airspace violation by Soviet aircraft in 1983.	M	FBIS (AP) 15 Nov 83	3752

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11/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Fighter aircraft intercept three Soviet Tupolev bombers as they circle in Japan's airspace, ignoring repeated warnings, a spokesman for the Defense Agency says. The three bombers circle the small Japanese island of Okinoshima for 90 seconds, causing 18 jet interceptors to scramble from bases in Kyushu and Okinawa. It is the second such violation in a month. A Foreign Ministry spokesman says a protest would be lodged with the Soviet Government through the embassy in Moscow.	M	Christian Science Monitor 16 Nov 83	3753
11/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan Steel Works Ltd, agrees to exchange technical data with the Soviet Ministry of Power Engineering on machinery and equipment for construction of electric power plants. The 2-year broad agreement permits both sides to gain access to each other's public technology and may lead to contracts for transfer of specific technical know-how on production of forged products. Officials from both sides will visit each other's work shops at least once a year for technical exchanges. Major items of interest to the Soviets are expected to include turbine shafts and heavy-duty machinery and equipment for thermal and hydroelectric power plants.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Nov 83	3754
11/16/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Abe tells a top Soviet policy expert that Japan is willing to improve relations with the Soviet Union. In a meeting with Georgiy Arbatov, Chief of the Soviet Science Academy's U.S.-Canada Research Institute, Abe says that the strained ties between the two countries could be mended through promotion of personnel and economic exchanges and a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Arbatov is quoted as saying that he had met with Gromyko before coming to Japan, but made no presentation on his part.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 83	3755
11/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. Two Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Agency ships, the 3200-ton "P.V. Chikuzen" and the 940-ton "Muroto" conclude a visit to the Chinese ports of Shanghai and Tianjin. Japanese officials on board the vessels made a trip to Beijing to exchange views on sea rescue and sea transportation safety management with China's Harbor Superintendency.	M	FBIS (China) 17 Nov 83	3778
11/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan agree that China will ship between 8 million and 8.6 million tons of crude oil to Japan in 1984, unchanged from planned sales in 1983, the Japan Association of Economy and Trade says.	E	New York Times 18 Nov 83	3756
11/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. On the eve of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, China's Beijing Foreign Language Press and Japan's Toho Bookstore announce the publication and sale of the Japanese language edition of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."	C	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 83	3781
11/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. The 22 November issue of Japan Economic Journal says that Japan Steel Works Ltd (JSW) has agreed with the Soviet Ministry of Power Engineering to exchange technology for manufacture of large-sized steel forgings. Although the major Japanese cast and forged steel manufacturer has yet to disclose details of the 2-year agreement, JSW and the Soviet ministry seem to have agreed on the following points: 1) They will	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 22 Nov 83	3757

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11/22/83	<p>exchange technology only concerning large-sized steel forgings, which have already been disclosed in their countries and in academic conferences in the U.S. and Europe. 2) In case they seek each other's practical technical know-how, such as production processes, they will have to conclude a contract separately to use such know-how at their charge. The technology to be exchanged concerns manufacture of large-sized steel forgings for such heavy machinery turbine shafts for hydraulic and thermal power generation and ships. JSW and the Soviet ministry have also agreed to dispatch their engineers to each other's factory at least once a year and hold seminars in their respective countries to promote their technical exchanges. JSW expects its technical exchanges with the Soviet ministry to lead to export of large-sized steel forgings to the Soviet Union in the near future.</p> <p>JAPAN/PRC. A top-ranking Japanese official says PM Nakasone will issue a statement pledging that Japan will never again fight with China and will promote lasting friendship between them following his talks with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 24 November. The statement will also declare that Japan will solve all further problems with China through negotiations and will reaffirm the two countries common pledge in their 1978 peace and friendship treaty against the use of force. Nakasone hopes that the statement will serve as a basic principle to guide the younger generation, which did not experience the war between the two countries in the 1930s and 1940s, and establishes a method for the peaceful settlement of bilateral issues. China reportedly has expressed wholehearted support for Nakasone's idea. Hu is arriving in Tokyo on an 8-day official visit to help establish lasting friendly relations between the two countries. Through these talks Nakasone and Hu will discuss the strengthening of bilateral ties for the remainder of this century and exchange views on U.S.-China relations. Beijing's efforts to mend ties with the USSR and the reduction of the Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia will also be discussed.</p>	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Nov 83	3758
11/23/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC/USSR. General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee (CCP-CC) Hu Yaobang arrives in Japan for a week-long visit. Hu is welcomed with full military honors upon his arrival by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. A spokesman for Hu says that Nakasone and his Chinese guest held an "amicable and deep-going private exchange of views about Sino-Japanese relations" at the outset of Hu's visit. On the topic of the Soviet Union's military strength in the Far East, Nakasone reportedly tells Hu that Japan and China "would keep in touch and exchange views" on the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Asia.</p>	P	FBIS (China) 25 Nov 83	3783
11/24/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to work together to secure peace and stability in the Asian/Pacific region, especially on the tense Korean peninsula. The agreement is reached during a 2-hour meeting between PM Nakasone and PRC General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Tokyo. The two leaders also reconfirm that the two countries would further strengthen their friendly relations as they head into the 21st century. Following the</p>	P M E	FBIS (AP) 24 Nov 83	3759

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meeting, Nakasone issues a press statement in which he says Japan and China confirm their common determination to solve whatever issues that arise between the two countries through peaceful talks, and will never resort to forcible means. The PM reportedly told Hu that Japan wanted to cooperate with China in order to ease tension on the peninsula and achieve lasting peace there. Nakasone also told Hu that he understood that S. Korea hoped to improve its relations with China. China has diplomatic ties with North Korea but not with South Korea while Japan has diplomatic relations only with Seoul. Nakasone refers to the October 9 bomb attack in Rangoon--the cause of the present mounting tension on the divided peninsula--and emphasizes the importance of international efforts to prevent such terrorist incidents from recurring. Hu is quoted as having told Nakasone that Japan and China are in full accord in their efforts to achieve stability on the Asian and Pacific region and calls for "concentrated action" by the two countries for that end. Nakasone and Hu also discuss Japan's defense buildup policy, which has given rise to apprehensions in some neighboring countries. Nakasone explains to Hu that Japan's defense force are strictly restricted to the self-defense purposes and dismisses any fear of revival of militarism in Japan. Hu in return says China's trust in Japan is so deep that China is convinced Japan would never invade China again "even when Japan's defensive power is expanded." Nakasone expresses his "serious concern" about deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East and proposed that Japan and China conduct close consultations and exchange of views on the missile issue. Hu apparently refrains from attacking the Soviet Union in a direct manner. At the same time, however, Hu shows his strong wish for better Beijing-Moscow relations. Hu says, "Failure to normalize those relations would go against both sides' interests and therefore not be conducive to stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world."

11/24/83	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese Communist Party official says that his party would not ask for a meeting with Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the PRC on 25 November along with other opposition party leaders since the Chinese have excluded the JCP from courtesy meetings with Japanese opposition party leaders. The official says that the party planned to boycott a speech by Hu before the Diet on 25 November. The Chinese and Japanese communist parties have been feuding since 1966 over ideological differences in their relations with Moscow.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Nov 83	3760
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11/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union orders 400,000 tons of steel plates from Japan, brightening prospects for Japanese steel shipments to that country. The order comes shortly after Japan lifts sanctions against Moscow for the downing of a South Korean jetliner in September. Mitsui Co. acting as an agent for five steelmakers, negotiates the contract. The steelmakers are Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel. The trading companies have agreed to provide supplier's credit to the Soviet Union to help finance the 5-year deferred payment of the deal valued at 32 billion yen (US\$136 million). The order calls for shipment between November 1983 and July 1984. The base metal is to be provided to	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Nov 83	3761
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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/25/83	the Kharutyszk Steel Pipe Plant in the southern Ukraine. The Soviets depend on foreign steel producers for annual supplies of some 1 million tons of plates to manufacture large-diameter pipes for construction of natural gas pipelines. The Soviets indicate a willingness to order more from the Japanese later to bring the volume to around 500,000 tons.			
11/25/83	JAPAN/PRC. In a speech before the Japanese Diet, CCP-CC General Secretary Hu Yaobang says that China "resolutely opposes hegemonism...[and] so long as the people of China and Japan unite, it is possible to prevent the hegemonists from throwing their weight around, stem the outbreak of a new world war and safeguard world peace."	P	FBIS (China) 25 Nov 83	3784
11/26/83	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang appeals to some 3,000 Japanese young people in a meeting in Tokyo to make greater contributions to help establish a lasting good neighbor relationship between China and Japan. He stresses the importance of youth exchanges between the two countries in order to consolidate their bilateral friendship "over the next 30-60 years." To attain this goal, Hu officially announces his government's plan to invite about 3,000 Japanese youths to China next autumn. Hu unveils this ambitious youth exchange program between the two nations during a nationally televised speech at the Japan Broadcasting Corp Hall in Tokyo's Shibuya. Pointing out the postwar generation has already passed away Hu says: "We have to expand our friendly relations over the coming 30 to 60 years in order to establish peace between China and Japan."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 Nov 83	3762
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. PM Nakasone says in the Diet that he told visiting Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang that South Korea wishes to improve relations with China. Nakasone is replying to questions by Hideo Den, leader of the opposition United Social Democratic Party, in a session of the upper house Special Committee on Administrative Reform. Nakasone says he conveyed South Korea's wish at Seoul's request when he met the Chinese party. General Secretary in Japan on 24 November. Nakasone says that in discussing the Korean situation with Ju, he proposed that Japan and China cooperate in the cause of peace on the peninsula. Nakasone says he told Hu that North and South Korea must talk together to establish lasting peace. He also tells Hu that cooperation between Japan, which has close contacts with South Korea and the United States, and China, with its influence on North Korea, would be helpful for achieving peace on the peninsula.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Nov 83	3763
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. The Kyodo News Agency reports that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone informs visiting CCP-CC General Secretary Hu Yaobang that South Korea wishes to improve relations with China. Nakasone says that cooperation between Japan and China "would be helpful for achieving peace on the [Korean] peninsula."	P	FBIS (China) 29 Nov 83	3785
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) in a front page article says that the Soviet Union has deployed 117 SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles in 17 bases in Soviet Asia and that Japan, China, South Korea, and the Philippines are within striking range.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 29 Nov 83	3834

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/30/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. The articles claims that the eastern-most Soviet missile base is a 1,000 km closer to the Chinese border than originally thought. The Japanese newspaper also says that the Soviets are building another three missile bases in the region.	M	New Times (Moscow) 30 Nov 83	3667
11/30/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Soviet weekly criticizes Japan and South Korea for forming a military alliance with the United States. (Table: The Planned Military Bloc; Map: U.S. Forces in Japan and South Korea).	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Oct 83	3764
11/30/83	JAPAN/PRC. At the conclusion of CCP-CC General Secretary Hu Yaobang's trip to Japan, China's Xinhua News Agency hails his visit as a "milestone, marking a new epoch in Sino-Japanese relations." Xinhua lists four concrete accomplishments of Hu's visit to Japan: 1) a mutual pledge by China and Japan that their relationship of "good neighborliness and unity" will be handed down through the next century; 2) agreement on the establishment of a joint committee for China-Japan friendship in the 21st century; 3) acceptance of an invitation for thousands of Japanese youths to visit China; and 4) agreement that China and Japan will work together to ensure peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. The Xinhua account concludes by saying that Hu Yaobang and his Japanese hosts sent out a clear message to the rest of the world that the new, closer relationship between the two countries will "by no means infringe on the interests of other peoples, but will instead, help peace, stability and prosperity in Asia and around the world."	P C	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 83	3786
12/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to Reuters News service Japan is considering revision in the law that controls exports of sensitive items to communist countries, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry say. The officials say changes are being studied following an April meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control, which restricts exports of strategic goods from Western industrialized countries to communist countries. The officials decline to give details of the revisions being contemplated, but the financial daily Nihon Keizai says MITI will tighten export controls on eight items and add three items to the list of prohibited exports. The newspaper says the three being added are spacecraft equipment, manufacturing equipment for superalloys, and polychlorinated biphenyl.	E M	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 1 Dec 83	3765
12/02/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, says the Japan Defense Agency has announced the creation of an aerial reconnaissance detachment in	M	FBIS (USSR) 5 Dec 83	3766

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	the air force. According to the newspaper the new detachment will be based on Misawa Air Base on Honshu, the very same base where in 1984 deployment will begin of almost 50 of the latest US F-16 fighter bombers with a nuclear capability. According to the paper Tokyo's decision to give the go-ahead for the deployment of the F-16s has turned Honshu into a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike and committed Japan to paying the lion's share of the cost of reequipping the Misawa base in order to station F-16s there.			
12/05/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet and Japanese business leaders conduct talks in Moscow. Heading the Japanese delegation is the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. The Japanese delegation includes presidents, managers, directors and heads of export-import departments of firms of the Kansai industrial region of which Osaka is the center. Members of the Japanese delegation hold talks at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and Soviet Foreign Trade Associations, including "Technashimport", "Mashpriborintorg", "Techsnabexport", "Promsyripimport" and "Sojuxpromexport" and "Machinoimport". The Japanese delegation will also take part in a Soviet-Japanese seminar, which will deal with the state and prospects of the development of bilateral scientific, technical, trade and economic ties.	E	FBIS (USSR) 6 Dec 83	3767
12/07/83	JAPAN/USSR. Ashai Shimbun quotes Kalen Khachaturov, Vice-President of the Novosti News Agency as saying that Moscow is ready to stop installing SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East provided Washington makes no attempt to reinforce its strategic forces in Asia. Khachaturov says that Moscow is concerned about deployment of up to 48 US F-16s at Misawa Air Base in northern Japan beginning in 1985.	M	Christian Science Monitor 7 Dec 83	3768
12/12/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach an agreement on joint exploration of China's uranium resources and joint research on disposal of nuclear waste according to the Kyodo News Agency. In return for developing China's uranium resources, China will supply uranium to Japan on a preferential basis within the scope of peaceful use. China expresses its intention that it will not place conditions on sales of uranium to Japan, saying it trusts Japan's policy of using nuclear energy for strictly peaceful purposes. The agreement was reached after talks held in Beijing between officials of China's Nuclear Industry Ministry and the Atomic Energy Bureau of Japan's Science and Technology Agency.	S E	FBIS (China) 13 Dec 83	3819
12/12/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to a Sankei Shimbun report, the Soviet Union has deployed four to five very new MiG-31 fighters to Sakhalin and has deployed bombers in Vietnam on a full scale. The USSR's deployment of those MiG-31s according to Sankei is almost concurrent with its deployment of other MiG-31s in Europe and shows that the Soviet Union attaches importance to its military power build-up in the Far East.	M	Daily Summary of Japanese Press (Tokyo) 13 Dec 83	3059
12/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. China asks Japanese buyers to purchase 8.6 million metric tons of Chinese crude oil in 1984, up 7.5 percent from 1983, an official of one of the two Japanese purchasers says. The official from the International	E	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 13 Dec 83	3787

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	Oil Trading Co. says China asked the Japanese concerns to purchase about 2.2 million tons in 1984's first quarter. That would be 10 percent higher than the year earlier and would represent more than one-quarter of the total requested for all of 1984.			
12/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree on joint exploration of China's uranium resources and joint research on disposal of nuclear waste. China also expresses its readiness to supply uranium when produced under the arrangement to Japan on a preferential basis for peaceful uses. The basic agreement is reached during meetings between Yukinobu Takaoka, Chief of the Atomic Energy Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency, and Chinese senior officials at the Nuclear Industry Ministry and other ministries. Japan imports most of its uranium and other nuclear energy materials from Canada and Australia, while the imported uranium is enriched in the U.S.	E	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 13 Dec 83	3788
12/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's six big steelmakers sign an agreement with a Chinese delegation on rolled steel exports to China in the first half of 1984. The steel exports in the first half of 1984 seem likely to reach about 3 million tons, about the same as the 3.18 million tons in the second half of 1983. During 1983 the six steelmakers have jointly contracted to export a total of 6.5 million tons of rolled steel to China. With bar exports by electric furnace steelmakers added in the overall figure the total for all of 1983 is 7 million tons--a steep rise from 1982's 2.93 million tons.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Dec 83	3791
12/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. China asks Japan to purchase 7.5% more Chinese crude oil in 1984 than it purchased in 1983. China's National Chemicals Import-Export Corp has an agreement with two Japanese firms, International Oil Trading Co and Importers Conference of Chinese Petroleum, to purchase between eight million and 8.6 million tons of China crude oil a year between 1983 and 1985. China is asking the Japanese companies to purchase 8.6 million tons of crude in 1984, which is within the range of the yearly import volume agreement.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 13 Dec 83	3820
12/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese sources say Japan and China agree on joint exploration of China's uranium resources and joint research on disposal of nuclear waste. China also expresses its readiness to supply uranium when produced under arrangement to Japan on a preferential basis for peaceful uses. The basic agreement is reached during a meeting between Yukinobu Takaoka, Chief of the Atomic Energy Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency and Chinese senior officials at the Nuclear Industry Ministry and other agencies.	E S	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 13 Dec 83	3060
12/14/83	JAPAN/USSR. A senior official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry is quoted by Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) as saying the Soviet Union in 1983 increased the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia from 108 to 126. The unidentified official also reported that two more launch sites in Soviet Asia were constructed last fall and that two more will be completed in the spring of 1984. At that time the Soviets will have increased the number of SS-20s in the region to 144 according to the Japanese official.	M	JPRS (China) 5 Jan 84	3831

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/15/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Government decides to approve nuclear plant equipment to China on condition that Japanese experts are allowed to verify China's safeguard measures to prevent the use of nuclear materials for military purposes. The decision, made after consultations among the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Science and Technology Agency. It remains to be seen whether Beijing will accept the Japanese decision because China declines to admit IAEA inspectors into its nuclear facilities. In making the latest decision, Tokyo backed down from its proposals set forth at the first Japan-China nuclear talks in late October that the Chinese promise to use Japanese nuclear equipment solely for peaceful purposes and accept IAEA inspectors. The government apparently took into account that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and other Japanese firms are now negotiating with the Chinese on exports of equipment worth well over one billion yen (US\$4.24 million) for a 300,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant in Tai-Shan in the suburbs of Shanghai, which will go into operation in 1988. Tokyo's decision also came at a time when West Germany and France are mounting vigorous drives to export nuclear power plant equipment to China with easier safeguard requirements.	P E	FBIS (AP) 15 Dec 83	3789
12/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone says that he plans to visit China in March 1984 for an exchange of views with Chinese government leaders on bilateral economic cooperation and the current international situation. Nakasone, speaking to a group of reporters during a campaign tour stop in Akita, says the Chinese Government has already agreed to the tentative schedule. Nakasone says that the trip is aimed at cementing the matured Sino-Japanese relations through talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders. Nakasone also cites the management of a newly created "21st Century Sino-Japanese Friendship Committee" as likely to be brought up in the talks with the Chinese leadership. Japan and China agreed to set up the committee during PRC leader Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan in November 1983.	P E C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Dec 83 Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Dec 83	3790
12/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. Yukinobu Takaoka, Director of the Japanese Atom Energy Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency says that Chinese authorities have no intention of accepting inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or other similar arrangements to ensure peaceful uses of nuclear materials. Takaoka just returned from a visit to China on 15 December where he had met with leaders of the China's nuclear industry. Takaoka says that Chinese leaders believe it is meaningless to apply IAEA's agreement to China which already possesses nuclear weapons. Chinese leader also rejected all similar arrangements designed to ensure that nuclear materials intended for use in peaceful activities are not diverted to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Japanese authorities intend to suggest measures to substitute IAEA inspection at the second Japan-China atomic energy consultation to be held in Beijing on 21 and 22 December. The Japanese will propose that China establish an inspection system on its own that Japan will examine and approve of. Judging from China's opposition to IAEA and other similar inspection arrangements, negotiations over this proposal are likely to experience rough going.	P E S M	FBIS (AP) 19 Dec 83	3792

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/17/83	China's admission to the IAEA was approved at the agency's general meeting in October, but China has not yet taken formal procedures to join it. DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Based on a report from the North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), the Xinhua News Agency reports that a Japanese ship's master and chief engineer confess that their ship carried out espionage in DPRK territorial waters. The ship, "Fujisan-Maru, No. 18," has been detained for "encroachment upon the sovereignty" of North Korea.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Dec 83	3827
12/19/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to the Aviation Week & Space Technology Japan plans to install a new facility to monitor Soviet communications in Siberia. The facility is to be located off the coast of Hokkaido about 400 miles east of Vladivostok. The new facility, projected to be completed in about six years, will be the 10th of its type operated by Japan.	M	Aviation Week & Space Technology (Highstown, N.J.) 19 Dec 83	3793
12/20/83	JAPAN/PRC. The China National Coal Development Corp. (CNCDC) announces the signing of a contract with the Japanese Mitsui Mining Co. for consulting services for designing a coal mine and coal dressing plant at the Sitaigou coal mine near Datong in Shanxi Province. The new facilities are expected to process 5 million tons of coal annually.	E	FBIS (China) 21 Dec 83	3828
12/23/83	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed its "grave concern" over the deployment in November 83 of nine Soviet TU-16 bombers at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. An unidentified foreign ministry official is quoted by China's Xinhua News Agency as saying the "Soviet Union is trying to increase its military presence in the northwest Pacific... which may also pose a potential threat to Japan."	M	JPRS (China) 16 Jan 84	3355
12/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Vice-Premier Li Peng concludes discussions with a Japanese delegation on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The talks were held to "exchange views on the principles guiding a cooperation agreement." The Xinhua account of these talks says the two sides reached agreement on a number of issues but gives no details. The discussions will be continued at an "appropriate time."	E	FBIS (China) 23 Dec 83	3830
12/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on 1984 fish catch quotas inside each other's 200-mile zone. Under the agreement, Japan's catch quota is set at 700,000 metric tons, 50,000 tons less than the previous season, and the USSR quota is set at 640,000 tons, a 10,000 ton decrease. The agreement, reached after lengthy negotiations, also allows Japanese and Soviet fishing boats to call at Onahama port and Nakhodka by turn. During the talks the Soviets insisted on slashing the Japanese quota by 200,000 tons to 500,000 tons. Japanese delegation sources says the Soviets tough stance reflect their reaction to the anti-Soviet posture of the government of PM Nakasone. Of the total Japanese fish catch quota, Alaska pollack--the foremost item of concern to the Japanese--accounts for 270,000 tons, 20,000 tons less than in the previous year. The Soviet catch quota for sardines and mackerel is set at 490,000 tons, a 10,000 ton cut. Fishing conditions will be the same as the	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Dec 83	3794

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	previous season for Japan but the Soviets will be allowed to extend the fishing period in two areas. On port calls, the agreement sets the limit up to 70 vessels a year for each other. Harboring of a vessel will be limited up to 48 hours.			
12/27/83	JAPAN/PRC. The 27 December Japan Economic Journal says that the Japanese and Chinese are likely to sign a bilateral nuclear agreement as early as March 1984. The pact's content will be identical to that of the Sino-German version, which the Bonn Government earlier approved. That is, the Sino-Japanese agreement will explicitly state that the nuclear equipment to be exported by the Japanese industry and resulting nuclear materials in China must be utilized for peaceful purposes only. The pact will not specifically mention safeguards and inspection of equipment and fuels.	P M E S	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 27 Dec 83	3795
12/28/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. The Soviet News Agency TASS says that the Soviet Union is disturbed by the plans that are underway by the United States and South Korea for conducting the TEAM SPIRIT military exercise in South Korea beginning in February 1984. TASS indicates that the Soviet Union is also disturbed by plans to involve Japan in the exercises as a transshipment point for the U.S. military and as a logistical base for U.S. nuclear forces. TASS says: "This escalation of tension and U.S. attempts at upsetting the military balance of forces in the Far East cannot but precipitate appropriate essential measures on the part of the Soviet Union."	M	FBIS (USSR) 29 Dec 83	3668
12/28/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Abe vows to improve Japanese relations with the Soviet Union and says he will consult with Western European nations about easing sanctions imposed on the Soviets after the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan. The Japanese sanctions, taken in conjunction with Western European nations, included suspension of new credits to finance development projects in Siberia and some restrictions on other commercial and cultural exchanges. Abe also says he will renew efforts to have Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visit Japan. Response to Tokyo's invitation was favorable until the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines jetliner by a Soviet fighter over the Japan Sea September 1.	P	Christian Science Monitor 29 Dec 83	3796
12/28/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe tells the Diet committee that he would make determined efforts to improve Japan's relations with the Soviet Union which have been soured over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner, and other incidents. Abe mentions cultural, economic, and personnel exchanges between the two countries as specific ways to improve bilateral ties. He also says he is considering exchange visits by VIPs and adds that the government would continue calling on Soviet FM Gromyko to visit Japan. His remarks are taken by observers as indicating a fresh Japanese approach toward the betterment of Japan-Soviet relations following the formation of the Nakasone administration.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 Dec 83	3797

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/29/83	<p>JAPAN/USSR. The Sakhalin Oil Development Co-operation Company, which represents the Japanese side in the Japan-Soviet joint project for the development of natural gas in the sea off Sakhalin, reveals that it has received from the Soviet Union a tentative plan for development and production. The gist of the plan includes: 1) To start natural gas production for the export of liquefied natural gas to Japan in 1990 or 1991; and 2) to increase annual exports to a peak of three million tons in four or five years after the commencement of production. The Soviet Union is to draw up its final plan, which specifies the disposition of production facilities and the amount of development funds, on the basis of this tentative plan, for presentation to Japanese circles concerned, such as the Sakhalin Oil Development Co-operation and the Japan Export-Import Bank, in April 1984.</p>	E	Nihon Keizai (Tokyo) 30 Dec 83	3798

KAMPUCHEA

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/07/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. In a Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary entitled "The Nature of the Kampuchean Issue Must Not Be Distorted," the Chinese criticize Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement that the "Kampuchean issue is mainly a problem between China and Indochina" as "unbridled propaganda". The commentary argues that Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is "supported and abetted by the Soviet Union." The Soviets need Vietnam's threat in Southeast Asia in order to "establish world domination. . . to extend its power and influence in Southeast Asia to control the Straits of Malacca, and to implement its strategy in the Pacific in conjunction with its strategy in the Indian Ocean." According to Renmin Ribao, the "Kampuchean issue is placed against a deep international background and is linked with the struggle of the people of the whole world in safeguarding peace in Asia and the world."	P M	FBIS (China) 11 Jul 83	3420
07/10/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila states that Australian FM Bill Hayden's call for some flexibility on the part of the Chinese to facilitate movement towards a political settlement in Kampuchea has been met with a diplomatic response from Beijing stating "Flexibility must not weaken our principle."	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4108
07/10/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A Thai Foreign Ministry delegation returns from China and reports that Thailand and China will try every means possible to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4109
07/10/83	THAILAND/PRC/SRV/KAMPUCHEA. At the conclusion of his 5-day visit to China, Thailand's Under Secretary of State Asa Sarasin says that Thailand and China "Hold the identical view that the Kampuchean issue is essentially an outcome of the Vietnamese military invasion and must be solved in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea." During his stay in China, Asa met with State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Jul 83	3415
07/13/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Association visits the USSR.	C	SWB (FE) 20 Jul 83	3298
07/14/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the Soviet Union has said that it will try to block further United Nations aid efforts on the embattled Thai-Kampuchean border. Diplomats note that it would mark the first time that Moscow had formally opposed a UN humanitarian program. The Soviets made clear that they would object to the multi-million dollar U.N. Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) because Western donor countries have in effect ceased food aid to the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 83	4116
07/16/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Xinhua News Agency commentary charges that Vietnam has concluded a "dry-season military offensive" in Kampuchea and has begun a "rainy-season diplomatic offensive." Vietnam says that Kampuchea should	P M	FBIS (China) 19 Jul 83	3414

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/21/83	be "independent, neutral, and non-aligned." According to the Chinese, Vietnam's definitions of these words is quite different from generally accepted ones. The commentary argues that a Vietnam-controlled Kampuchea will "neutrally (sic) become an outpost for the Soviet Union in its aggression and expansion into Southeast Asia." In addition to having military bases in Vietnam, the commentary says the Soviet Union also has established bases in Kampuchea and Laos which precludes independence, neutrality or nonalignment for any of the Indochinese countries.	M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Jul 83	2890
07/29/83	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. A joint communique released at the conclusion of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference singles out China as the key stumbling block to solution of the Kampuchean problem, and affirms that Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from the latter country unless Beijing ceases its hostile stance. The communique also calls for dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations, but rejects an ASEAN call for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal 30 miles from the Thai-Kampuchean border.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Aug 83	3373
07/31/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Chinese commentary describes Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan's meeting with Soviet President Yuriy Andropov as an indication that the "two countries are still determined to achieve what they describe as 'peace and stability' in Southeast Asia on the basis of the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4107
08/01/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Visiting Chinese FM Wu Xueqian calls for "strong international pressure" to be applied to Vietnam "in all aspects" to create conditions for a settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4112
08/01/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian tells a news conference in Bangkok that China is doing and will continue to do "its best" for the three main resistance groups in Kampuchea but should not be expected to "bear this burden alone."	E	New Times (Moscow) Aug 83	3281
08/02/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR is providing assistance in kind to Kampuchea in a number of fields. This includes a satellite communications system, the restoration of rubber plantations, water conservation and irrigation projects, and the rebuilding of a Soviet hospital given to Kampuchea in the 1960s.	P M	FBIS (China) 2 Aug 83	3372
08/05/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The KPNLF, one of the factions in the Democratic Kampuchea coalition fighting the Vietnamese, shortly will take delivery of a shipment of arms from China. The Chinese weapons include small arms sufficient to	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 25 Aug 83	3322

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	equip about 1,000 soldiers, plus an undisclosed number of crew-served weapons including mortars. KPNLF military sources note that apart from the 1,000 men getting the new weapons, an additional 4,000 are fully trained, but lack arms.			
08/15/83	LAOS/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that 34 MiG-21s were amongst a package of recent aid sent by the Soviet Union to Laos. The report continues that arms and other forms of assistance are being sent by the Soviet Union which is actively involved at the moment in helping the Laotians reorganize their army with 3 modernized military divisions. Laotian military power is reported to be strengthened to a level where troops are now capable of being dispatched to Kampuchea to help Vietnam battle the Kampuchean resistance forces. At least 2 battalions of Laotian troops are reported to be engaging Democratic Kampuchean forces near Stung Treng.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Aug 83	4091
08/18/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Rodney Tasker in FEER (Hong Kong) writes that the reason for Chinese FM Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand was to seek and obtain assurances that Thailand remained as deeply suspicious of Hanoi as ever when Thailand appeared to demonstrate some flexibility in finding a settlement to the Kampuchea problem. A month before his visit, the five ASEAN countries had issued a communique following their annual meeting in Bangkok which ostensibly reflected a new measure of flexibility in ASEAN's approach to Vietnam over its military occupation of Kampuchea. The five appeared to be distancing themselves from their previous firm commitment to the resolutions of the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) as the only basis of settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Aug 83	4097
08/20/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. During an 8-day visit to China, Thailand's Armed Forces Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon says that even taking into account the current level of Soviet assistance that Vietnamese forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border pose no threat to Thailand. He also feels confident of Thailand's defense capabilities vis-a-vis Vietnam so long as China continues to apply pressure on Vietnam. During his stay in China, the Xinhua News Agency reported on Saiyut's meetings with Yang Dezhi, CPLA Chief of Staff, Xiao Ke, Vice Minister of National Defense, Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of Staff, Zhang Tingfa, Commander of the Air Force, Liu Huaqing, Commander of the Navy, and Vice Premier Wan Li.	M	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 83	3602
08/25/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Khmer Rouge sources report that an undisclosed number of tanks and assorted weapon have arrived via a Soviet vessel at the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som.	M	SWB (FE) 3 Sep 83 FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 83	3306
08/29/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang criticizes Soviet leader Yuri Andropov for rejecting discussion of Vietnam in the forthcoming third-round of Sino-Soviet talks. The Chinese leader says the Soviet Union must end its support of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea before full normalization of relations can be restored.	P	Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong) 1 Sep 83	3359

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/31/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) reports that Kampuchean guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy moving along route 7 and killed eight Soviet advisers while wounding four others.	M	FBIS (AP) 1 Sep 83	4115
09/08/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. An economic cooperation pact is signed between the governments of the PRK and the USSR. TASS states that it is an agreement "which foresees the development and deepening of economic and technical cooperation."	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Sep 83	4118
09/12/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Beijing Review publishes a 24-page supplement entitled "The Kampuchean Issue--Its Origin and Major Aspects." The article charges that in 1975, just months after Vietnam won its decades-long battle for liberation the "gunfire of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea...disrupted the nascent peace and stability in Southeast Asia." Vietnam has long harbored the ambition of annexing Kampuchea. So long as Vietnam has the backing of the Soviet Union "it could do as it pleased and lord over Southeast Asia." The article continues by saying that Kampuchea is not the only objective of Vietnam's aggression. "Vietnam is trying to realize its long-dreamed scheme... seeking hegemony in the whole of Southeast Asia. The article argues that an even greater danger to peace in the region lies in the fact that Vietnam has provided the Soviet Union with an opportunity to move southwards into Southeast Asia and the West Pacific. Vietnam has become totally dependent on the Soviets politically, economically, and militarily and is now an "instrument of Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia."	P M	Beijing Review 12 Sep 83	3607
09/19/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Hun Sen, Foreign Minister of the PRK, arrives in Moscow on a four-day working visit. The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit notes that the USSR "fully supports the measures proposed by the PRK in conjunction with the SRV and the LPDR for eliminating tension in Southeast Asia and creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in the region."	P	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH) 19 Oct 83	3280
09/22/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China charges that on the eve of the opening of the 38th United Nations General Assembly, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent letters to various UN representatives seeking support for Vietnam's "absurd stand on the Kampuchean issue," and removal of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government from the UN. The Chinese charge that "Thach's arrogance shows that, supported and utilized by a superpower, the Vietnamese authorities' policy to occupy Kampuchea for a protracted period and pursue regional hegemonism has remained unchanged."	P M	FBIS (China) 23 Sep 83	3609
10/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Commission for Propaganda and Education arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 83	4119
10/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea reports that Chinese FM Wu Xueqian hosted a reception in New York for Prince Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan,	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Oct 83	4111

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DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	and Son Sann on 1 October. All are attending the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.			
10/08/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China's official newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of attempting to "lure and deceive the international community into recognizing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea" at the United Nations General Assembly. Renmin Ribao charges that Thach proposed that if ASEAN member countries drop their demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam would not raise the question of the seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. ASEAN foreign ministers attending the General Assembly "upheld their solemn and just stand" on the Kampuchean issue and "flatly rejected" the Vietnamese proposal.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Oct 83	3626
11/03/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, a Xinhua commentary describes the treaty as a "military alliance" between the two countries. The commentary charges that the "most outstanding development" in Southeast Asia in the past five years is Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Vietnam has the full backing and receives US\$1 million a day from the Soviet Union to carry out its policy of "regional hegemonism" in Kampuchea. Soviet backing enables Vietnam to "defy world opinion" and refuse to withdraw its aggressor troops" from that country. The commentary also decries Vietnam's granting the Soviet Union the right to use Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang as military bases in Vietnam. The commentary concludes that "Soviet hegemonism" and "Vietnamese regional hegemonism" are linked together by a "military treaty" and constitutes a "serious threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and a source of turbulence and tension in the region."	P M	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 83	3376
11/04/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. At the conclusion of an official visit to Vietnam by Soviet first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev on the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Xinhua News Agency charges that a joint statement issued at the end of the visit ignores the "tense situation caused by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea." The joint statement said, "The root cause of the continued tension in Southeast Asia lies in the hostile policy of the hegemonist and imperialist forces...jeopardizing the sovereignty and integrity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea."	P M	FBIS (China) 7 Nov 83	3377
11/14/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. On the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Beijing Review charges that Moscow uses Vietnam as a "pawn to threaten and attempt to pin down China from the south. Vietnam is the knife the Soviet Union has at China's back." The most serious developments in Southeast Asia in the past five years have been Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam's attempts to create a "Federation of Indochina," and the appearance of a Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia. Beijing Review claims that	P M	Beijing Review 14 Nov 83	3776

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	"without Soviet backing, Vietnam could not keep its war machine going... would not have the nerve to defy world opinion and instigate aggression against a neighbor...[and] would not stubbornly ignore five UN resolutions condemning its actions and refuse to withdraw its aggressor troops."			
11/17/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Air Force Secretary Group Captain Prasoeet Satchukon states that the airfield under construction by the Soviet Union in Ta Mung village of Kompong Som since July this year is now open for use. According to Thai Air Force Intelligence, some transport planes have already landed at the airfield, but that no MiGs have yet been sighted.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 Nov 83	4113
12/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that former Kampuchean Premier Pen Sovan has returned to Phnom Penh after a year in the Soviet Union in a move that could mean greater Soviet influence in Kampuchea. Reiterating a FEER 7 December article, AFP states that Sovan had not been officially rehabilitated but that he was nevertheless being consulted periodically by top Kampuchean leaders including Heng Samrin.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Dec 83	4120
12/11/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In a broadcast to Kampuchea, China charges that the Soviet Union "under the pretext of common administration" is infiltrating the Vietnamese economy. The Soviet Union is "extending its hand deeper into every field of the Vietnamese economy." China also claims that more than 11,000 Vietnamese have been sent to the Soviet Union "in the name of labor cooperation" to work in mines and factories as a means of partially repaying Vietnam's debt to the Soviet Union. The Soviets are using Vietnam's labor and resources to serve its own economy and to recoup expenses in providing for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea according to the Chinese broadcast.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Dec 83	3818
12/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Pen Sovan, the former Kampuchean premier and secretary-general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has returned to Phnom Penh after spending a year in the Soviet Union. Although he has not been officially rehabilitated, he is being consulted periodically by senior Kampuchean leaders, including Heng Samrin. FEER speculates that Sovan's return to Phnom Penh could mean greater Soviet influence over Kampuchea, possibly at the expense of Hanoi.	P	FEER 15 Dec 83	4121
12/15/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC. Willy Van Damme in FEER (Hong Kong) reports that several key parties to the Kampuchea dispute are putting out feelers so that they may be ready to modify their stance on the issue. In an interview, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach spoke of the possibility of better relations with China and indicated that the border between the two countries was quieter. Thach stressed that the Chinese press had adopted a more favorable attitude toward Vietnam. The Chinese are said to have withdrawn a considerable number of troops to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Dec 83	4137
12/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian greets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea	P	FBIS (China) 15 Dec 83	3822

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(CGDK) upon his arrival in Beijing for the beginning of a 10-day official visit. Also present to welcome Sihanouk are the two other leaders of the coalition, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan. This is the first time all three leaders of the CGDK have been together in China for an official visit since the founding of the coalition in July 1982.

12/15/83 KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. After holding talks with the three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) China's President Li Xiannian reiterates his country's support for Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. Li says the coalition government has "led the [Kampuchean] people on various fronts in a successful struggle." Li endorses the three visiting leaders saying the "Chinese people have high esteem for the indelible contributions of Samdech Sihanouk in defending national independence and dignity. They also appreciate the unremitting efforts of Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in the struggle for national salvation."

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FBIS (China)

16 Dec 83

3823

12/16/83 SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) carries a year-end review article on the situation in Kampuchea which charges that Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea is "encouraged and supported by the Soviet Union." Soviet aid to Vietnam amounts to more than \$1 million a day and "vast quantities" of war material which are "steadily transported" to Vietnamese troops. The official Chinese newspaper also charges that during visits by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa to ASEAN member nations throughout 1983, he urged them to accept Vietnam's fait accompli in Kampuchea.

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FBIS (China)

20 Dec 83

3358

12/17/83 KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Khmer-Soviet hospital in Phnom Penh will return to full service next year with the arrival of new equipment from the USSR. In 1984, the Soviet Union also will equip the provincial hospitals of Kompong Som, Kratie, Prey Veng and Battambang, and will furnish supplies to the epidemiology center in Phnom Penh. Kampuchean physicians will continue to train in the USSR, where several of them are at the present time. Soviet physicians in Kampuchea will continue to organize courses for local medical personnel and will continue to lecture at the school of medicine and pharmacy in Phnom Penh.

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SWB FE/7522/A2/1
(Reading. UK) 21 Dec 83

3084

12/17/83 KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Hu Yaobang, Gen Sec of the CCP-CC, meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Norodom Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan, and Prime Minister Son Sann, and reaffirms China's "unreserved support" for their cause. Hu says, "We now back your united struggle, and in the future when you win victory in your resistance war, we will also support you in your united effort to rebuild your country."

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FBIS (China)

19 Dec 83

3824

12/26/83 KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Following the Beijing visit of Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, China reportedly will increase its aid to the Khmer coalition fighting the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The lion's share of aid, however, will continue to go to China's favored clients, the Khmer Rouge.

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Le Monde (Paris) 27 Dec 83

3348

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/27/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan, meet with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission, who says that China and Democratic Kampuchea are waging a common struggle against hegemonism and in defense of world peace.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Dec 83	3825
12/29/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. FEER reports a late December visit to Beijing by Democratic Kampuchea coalition leaders Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. Although the announcement of the visit on 12 December came as a surprise, sources close to both ASEAN and the Chinese relate that its aims are possibly twofold: to demonstrate a new closeness among the three leaders, and to solicit more military aid from the Chinese.	P M	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Dec 83	4265
12/30/83	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. An editorial in a pro-Moscow Jakarta daily urges ASEAN leaders to take note of a statement by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang ensuring PRC military support for the anti-Vietnamese CGDK coalition. The editorial cautions that ASEAN "should not be reckless in supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition, which is nothing more than an extension of China's arm in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	3457

LAOS

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/06/83	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a number of agreements on economic and technical cooperation. The agreements provide for Soviet material and equipment and assistance in the construction of National Highway no. 9, bilateral cooperation in establishing a pipeline, a transportation company, in forestry and mining, and in various construction projects.	E	SWB (FE) 20 Jul 83	3300
07/11/83	LAOS/USSR. An LPRP delegation of the party's Central Committee visits the USSR.	P	SWB (FE) 20 Jul 83	3297
07/13/83	LAOS/USSR. A meeting on Lao-Soviet economic cooperation is held in Vientiane with an exchange of views on the enhancement of Soviet assistance to the implementation of the first 5-year plan in the Lao economic development.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jul 83	4160
07/19/83	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. A senior Thai navy officer discloses that Laos accommodates about 20 training camps for the pro-Soviet insurgents belonging to the "Green Star Movement."	M	FBIS (AP) 19 Jul 83	4092
07/21/83	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. A joint communique released at the conclusion of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference singles out China as the key stumbling block to solution of the Kampuchean problem, and affirms that Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from the latter country unless Beijing "ceases its hostile stance." The communique also calls for dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations, but rejects an ASEAN call for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal 30 miles from the Thai-Kampuchean border.	M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Jul 83	2890
07/22/83	LAOS/USSR. At the present time, there are "as many as" 308 Laotian youths studying at high and mid-level technical and vocational institutes in the USSR. At Baku in Azerbaijan, the Laotians are studying oil and petroleum technology, energy generation, chemistry and civil engineering.	C S	JPRS 84436 SE Asia Report 29 Sep 83	4060
08/11/83	LAOS/USSR. One year after proclamation of the LPDR in December 1976, Laos and the USSR signed an agreement on economic aid. Around mid-1979, the first project covered by this agreement--the construction of a bridge over the Ngum River--was commissioned. Since that time, a vehicle repair shop, a large petroleum depot, a modern hospital and a space communications station have been erected with Moscow's help. Soviet assistance also was responsible for the erection of a workshop for the repair of agricultural equipment in the village of Tha Ngon near Vientiane. The task of the workshop, which is equipped with Soviet machine tools, is to repair tractors, carry out preventive maintenance, "organize mobile (farming?) brigades," and train local technicians. Central infrastructure projects on which Laotian-Soviet cooperation will focus under the present five-year plan include the upgrading of Highway 9, running from Savannakhet east to Tchepone and the Annamite Cordillera to Quang Tri, Vietnam, the erection of two bridges along Highway 13, and the establishment of a unified transportation organization. Plans for the immediate future call for Soviet assistance to open the first section of a polytechnic institute and	E S	JPRS 84666 SE Asia Report 2 Nov 83	4061

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	a 150-bed hospital, to conduct planning and survey work on a route for petroleum products from Vientiane to Vinh on the coast of Vietnam, and to develop a state livestock farm. The USSR also will help Laos to construct radio stations, implement forestry projects and prospect for minerals.			
08/15/83	LAOS/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that 34 MiG-21s were amongst a package of recent aid sent by the Soviet Union to Laos. The report continues that arms and other forms of assistance are being sent by the Soviet Union which is actively involved at the moment in helping the Laotians reorganize their army with 3 modernized military divisions. Laotian military power is reported to be strengthened to a level where troops are now capable of being dispatched to Kampuchea to help Vietnam battle the Kampuchean resistance forces. At least 2 battalions of Laotian troops are reported to be engaging Democratic Kampuchean forces near Stung Treng.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Aug 83	4091
08/22/83	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet-built hospital in Laos, presumably in Vientiane is approaching 50 percent completion. The hospital was begun in 1981.	E S	SWB (FE) 30 Aug 83	3313
08/30/83	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Lao Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan charges China with backing the new Thai communist movement known as "Green Star" and hints that its members are remnants of Thai communist insurgents in Laos.	P M	FBIS (AP) 30 Aug 83	4094
09/05/83	LAOS/USSR. Kaysone Phomviharn, General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, departs Vientiane for a trip of undisclosed duration to the USSR.	P	SWB (FE) 7 Sep 83	3328
09/29/83	LAOS/USSR. In "Letter From Vientiane" (FEER) Nayan Chanda reports that the number of Soviet personnel including dependents in Laos is estimated to be 5,000. They are believed to be engaged in training the Lao air force and also ground troops in the use of artillery and sophisticated communication gear. Lao and Vietnamese recently held a joint exercise in northern Laos with the participation of Soviet and Vietnamese instructors. The Soviets are also building roads, bridges, an airport and a hospital. Soviet advisers are believed to be attached to most ministries and Soviet teachers instruct at the Lao party training school.	P E M	FEER 29 Sep 83	4089
10/15/83	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that 12 Soviet advisers were recently sent into Laos to help train guerrillas of the Green Star Movement. The report states that about 60 guerrillas of the new communist movement were receiving training from the Soviet advisers and that 50 Vietnamese soldiers were also participating.	M	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 83	4134
12/04/83	LAOS/USSR. The delegation of the Lao-Soviet Committee for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its chairman Noubak Phoumsavan returns to Vientiane after having attended the 5th session of the committee in Moscow.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Dec 83	4090

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/20/83	LAOS/USSR. The USSR reportedly has supplied Laos with an undetermined number of MiG-17 and MiG-21 fighter aircraft. According to Thai and Chinese sources, the MiGs probably will be used for pilot training.	M	Defense & Foreign Affairs Wkly (Washington, DC) 9-15 Jan 84	3050
12/20/83	LAOS/SRV/USSR. Based on a report from the Thai press that quotes the deputy governor of the northeastern Thai province of Nong Khai, China's Xinhua News Agency says that the Soviet Union has sent a number of MiG-17 and MiG-21 fighter planes to Laos "in an attempt to tighten its control over that country." The fighters are being used to train Laotian pilots at an airbase south of Vientiane which has been expanded by Vietnamese troops in Laos.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Dec 83	3833

MALAYSIA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/15/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia holds the first round of negotiations for a shipping agreement with China. General concurrence was reached on a number of aspects, including the right of Malaysian and Chinese ships to make use of all international ports of both nations. Both sides also agreed in principle on the need to have a fair distribution of cargo. The second round of negotiations will be held in early 1984.	E	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 15 Nov 83	3078
08/17/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia and China are close to signing a shipping agreement, according to Transport Minister Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan. A Chinese delegation led by Encik Tiang Feng, China's Deputy Director of the Bureau of Maritime Transportation, is presently in Kuala Lumpur for talks on the matter. Malaysia's export trade with China rose from \$835 million in 1981 to \$905 million in 1982. Currently at least, two Chinese ships call at Malaysian ports weekly, but Malaysian ships rarely call at Chinese ports. Malaysia would like to see a fair share of the trade goods carried by its own ships.	M P	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 11 Oct 83	3465
09/05/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamad expresses his government's "abhorrence" of Soviet actions in shooting down an unarmed KAL B-747 near Sakhalin Island. Mahathir notes that "Malaysia is of the view that the shooting down of the plane was totally inexcusable and unwarranted . . . What is really sickening about this outrageous incident is that there has been no utterance or act of contrition by the Soviet authorities. It is to be hoped that this arrogance of power will not lead to a greater loss of lives in similar incidents.	P	SWB FE/7433/A2/3 8 Sep 83	3329
09/06/83	ASEAN/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/USSR. Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have told a Soviet delegation to postpone its planned visit to the three countries. The visiting officials, from the Kremlin's Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry, were to have arrived this coming weekend to engage in discussions on resolution of the crisis in Kampuchea. The action by the three ASEAN states comes following the Soviet shooting down of an unarmed South Korean airliner off the coast of Japan.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 7 Sep 83	3330
09/07/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysia cancels the scheduled visit of the head of the Southeast Asian Affairs Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry as a response to the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner earlier this month.	E P	FBIS (AP) 8 Sep 83	3472
09/15/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. The former chairman of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) states that he believes that terrorist leader Chin Peng is still living in China, despite claims that he died in Malaysia. The CPM chairman, Encik Musa, appealed in a press conference to his former colleagues in the insurgent 10th Regiment to give themselves up and return to society.	M P	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 16 Sep 83	3466
09/15/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia has rejected protests by both China and Vietnam of its occupation of Layang Layang atoll in the South China Sea. The Spratly Islands, of which the atoll is a part, have been claimed at various times by Vietnam, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, although most of the islands are barren and unproductive. A 20-member Malaysian naval	M P	FBIS (AP) 16 Sep 83	3467

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09/15/83	commando unit was sent to Layang Layang atoll on August 22, after the Malaysian Armed Forces staged a joint exercise in the area in July-August. MALAYSIA/PRC. China protests the Malaysian occupation of Layang Layang atoll in the Spratly Islands while carefully avoiding mentioning either Malaysia or the name of the island. A statement by a Chinese foreign ministry spokesman reaffirms Beijing's claim to sovereignty over all the archipelagoes in the South China Sea and says that one of them has been illegally occupied.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Oct 83	3468
09/20/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. About 6000 Kelang port workers will stop work for one hour a day on Soviet ships as a protest against the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner earlier this month. A telegram is dispatched to the Soviet ambassador in Kuala Lumpur saying that stronger measures will be taken against Soviet vessels if Moscow fails to acknowledge full liability for the consequences of the airline disaster.	E P	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 83	3473
10/01/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian military authorities report an intensification of the Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia since 1979. An average of three Soviet warships per month, including nuclear-powered submarines, passed through the Strait of Malacca enroute to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf in 1981 and 1982. The Soviet warships are tracked by Malaysian maritime patrol aircraft and surface ships from the moment they enter Malaysian territorial waters, partly out of fear that a Soviet vessel may be delivering arms to Malaysian insurgents. The article cites a need for Malaysia and the other ASEAN nations to beef up their submarine-tracking capabilities in view of the increasing Soviet naval presence in the region.	M	FBIS (AP) 7 Oct 83	3474
10/31/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. According to Malaysian business sources, China is expected to become a major threat to the textile and garment-exporting industries in Malaysia in three to five years. By that time, the quality of Chinese fabrics and ready-made clothing is expected to have improved to the point that the PRC will be a major competitor with other textile and clothing manufacturing countries in Asia such as Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Macau and Singapore. In the meantime, China's prolonged negotiations to renew its textile agreement with the United States inadvertently benefited Malaysian exporters who took advantage of the lengthy discussions to introduce their own wares on American shelves.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Nov 83	3337
10/31/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. A business writer, Ho Sook Han, expresses the fear that China will be a major threat to Malaysian textiles within the next five years. China, which currently caters to the low and medium value segments of the world market, is expected to begin upgrading the quality of its fabrics and clothing soon, bringing it into competition with Malaysian manufacturers, who mostly supply the medium and higher value markets.	E	JPRS (SE Asia Report) 22 Dec 83	3469
11/02/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Testifying before Parliament, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Mohamed Kassim Ahmad declares that restrictions placed on travel to China	P	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 15 Nov 83	3079

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by Malaysian citizens are not antithetical to human rights because such rights are meaningless, if the security of the nation is threatened. He says visits to China are permitted, provided conditions are met and the purpose of the trip is complied with. He notes that in the past two and a half years ending in June 1983, about 10,192 Malaysians were permitted to travel to China. Of this number, 9,684 were on social visits and the remainder were traveling for medical reasons. During the same period, 503 requests for social visits and ten for medical permits were issued. In 1982, 1981, 2,978 social and 447 medical travel permits were issued. In 1982, 3,584 Malaysians visited China, of which 31 traveled for medical reasons. In the first six months of 1983, 3,183 permits for travel to China were approved, of which 30 were medical permits.

JPRS-SEA-84-021 2 Feb 84 3470

E

11/10/83. MALAYSIA/PRC. As a result of a recent visit to China by a 22-member Malaysian trade mission, Beijing agrees to facilitate direct trade with Malaysia, including the appointment of more Malaysians as principal agents for Chinese goods. The mission was organized jointly by the Malaysian Industry and Trade Ministry and the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers. Among the problems discussed were the need for more contact between Malaysian manufacturers and their customers in China, more participation in the trade fairs of both countries, and easier approval of business travel between Malaysia and China. Trade between the two countries totaled \$875 million in 1981, with Malaysia experiencing a trade deficit of about \$90 million.

JPRS-SEA-84-030 24 Feb 84 3471

E

11/11/83 MALAYSIA/PRC. China is interested in buying large quantities of Malaysian timber and cocoa, reports a Malaysian trade delegation on its return from Beijing. The delegation, which visited the PRC from 25 October to 10 November, notes that if Malaysian manufacturers hope to sell their products to China they need to improve the quality of their commodities and pay more attention to the needs of their customers.

Malaysian Digest 30 Nov 83 4423

P

11/23/83 MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, speaking at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi, asks the Commonwealth to press for the inclusion of China in detente talks. China should be included, according to the foreign minister, not only because it has nuclear weapons but also in view of its "history of interventionism."

Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 2 Dec 83 3345

E

12/01/83 MALAYSIA/PRC. As a major outcome of a recent visit to China by a 22-member Malaysian trade mission, Beijing has agreed to facilitate its direct trade with Kuala Lumpur. The original purpose of the mission was to promote the sale of Malaysian manufactured products made from palm oil, rubber and timber, as well as air-conditioners, cocoa butter equivalent fats and packaging materials. However, the visiting businessmen also raised the issue of access to the Chinese market. In discussions with their Chinese counterparts, the businessmen noted that for Malaysian manufacturers to make headway in China, there should be contact with the proper industries and end-users in the PRC. The Chinese side agreed that the PRC's import/export corporation should assist the Malaysians in arranging such

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12/12/83	visits in the future. Chinese negotiators also expressed interest in buying Malaysian timber and cocoa. Both sides concurred on the need to facilitate business travel between the two countries, to promote more exchanges of trade and commercial delegations, and to participate more widely in trade fairs held in the respective countries.			
	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. The increased Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia will be one of the major topics of discussion between Indonesian President Soeharto and Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamad, during an upcoming two-day working meeting of the two leaders in Kuala Lumpur, says a Malaysian Government spokesman.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Dec 83	3455
12/19/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. The ASEAN nations are concerned over U.S. plans to make China a key partner in its strategic consensus in Asia, according to Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. Speaking at a seminar in Kuala Lumpur, the deputy minister states that the ASEAN nations are worried about the notion of U.S. policymakers that "China could over time play the role of the sole restraining power against Soviet and Vietnamese ambitions in Southeast Asia...."	P	Malaysian Digest 31 Dec 83	4424
12/21/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Oo Gin Sun, tells Malaysian Chinese businessmen that they are not restricted from visiting the People's Republic of China to do business at a meeting with a delegation from the Malaysian Chinese Chamber of Commerce Federation. However, when the delegation asks that a Malaysian government ban against merchants traveling freely in China after attending trade fairs there be lifted, Oo replies that further study needs to be done before a decision can be made.	E P	JPRS (SA) 27 Mar 84	4449
12/22/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Increased Soviet naval activity in the Strait of Malacca poses no threat to the security of Malaysia, according to its Deputy Minister of Defense, Abang Abu Bakar. Speaking to newsmen following an award ceremony in Kuala Lumpur, the deputy minister points out that the strait is an international waterway which all vessels have the right to transit.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Dec 83	3476
12/25/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. The counselor of the PRC embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Wang Ji, states that Malaysia and the PRC should continue to strive to identify trade relations between the two countries. Wang was speaking before the Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of his completing a 4-year tour of duty in Malaysia. Goh Kok Lee, an official of the Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce, noted that the PRC needs to reorganize its export distribution system in order for Chinese products to gain a wider market in Malaysia.	E	JPRS (SA) 27 Mar 84	4450

NORTH KOREA

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/03/83	<p>DPRK/PRC/USSR. The Korean Journalists Union invited journalists from around the world to attend its second World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and For Friendship and Peace held in Pyongyang from 2-6 July. The USSR and PRC delegations to the conference are led by I.A. Zubkov and Wang Fei, respectively. The former is a Deputy Chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists and the latter is a Secretary of the All-China Journalist's Association. Both Zubkov and Wang address the conference on 3 July. Zubkov's speech focuses on Soviet "policies for peace" and on U.S. policies promoting aggression. He says the DPRK's foreign policy is an important factor for peace in East Asia in contrast to the foreign policies of the United States, Japan and South Korea which are forming a military alliance that threatens peace in the region. He concludes by saying that the people of the USSR support the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Wang's speech focuses on two points: criticizing the U.S.-USSR arms race, and calling for the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from South Korea. On the latter point Wang says that the artificial division of Korea is completely due to U.S. aggression and interference in the region and says further that the Korean people should be allowed to determine their future free from outside interference.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jul 83	3697
07/04/83	<p>DPRK/PRC. North Korea and China sign a scientific and technological cooperation agreement in Beijing at the conclusion of the 23d meeting of the Korea-China Intergovernmental Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The provisions of the agreement are not disclosed.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 83	3380
07/05/83	<p>DPRK/PRC. Upon the arrival of a delegation from North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly led by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress says that "China and Korea are neighbors closely related to each other as the lips to the teeth." Peng also comments that the "traditional friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples" has advanced to a "new stage."</p>	P	FBIS (China) 7 Jul 83	3421
07/07/83	<p>DPRK/PRC. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CCP Central Committee, meets with a visiting delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Yang Hyong-sop, Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee. During the meeting Hu mentions the June 1983 visit of Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent to DPRK President Kim Il-sung. Hu says that Kim Chong-il's unofficial visit to China and his talks with Chinese leaders has helped to further develop friendship between the two countries.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jul 83	3381
07/18/83	<p>DPRK/USSR. A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit. The delegation is led by A. S. Barkauskas, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Barkauskas speaks at a banquet arranged for the Soviet delegation by the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. He refers to the 1961 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance as the basis for strengthening Soviet-Korean relations. He also wishes North Korea success in "the struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Jul 83	3726

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07/25/83	reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way." Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, says that Korea and the Soviet Union "have established the bonds of kindred friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for world peace and security". Yang thanks the Soviet people for supporting the DPRK in its efforts to reunify the Korean peninsula. DPRK/PRC. To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the "victory" of the "Fatherland Liberation War," 1950-53, the Chinese dispatch a delegation to Pyongyang headed by Hong Xuezhai, director of the CPLA General Logistics Department. During the delegation's stay in North Korea, Chinese officials reiterated their support for an "independent and peaceful" reunification of Korea and condemned the presence of US military troops on the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jul 83	3413
07/25/83	DPRK/USSR. K. M. Proday-Voda, USSR Vice Minister for Timber Processing, arrives in Pyongyang for talks with DPRK Government officials. He is greeted at the airport by Kim Yong-hwa, DPRK Vice Minister for Forestry. K. M. Proday-Voda says that the Soviet people are aware that "obstacles are being laid in the way of the onward movement of the Korean people towards socialism and communism by the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets." Proday-Voda says the CPSU and Soviet Government will continue to support North Korean positions on reunification.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 83	3728
07/26/83	DPRK/PRC. The DPRK Government arranges a banquet at the Chongnyu Restaurant in Pyongyang for the visiting Chinese military friendship delegation. KPA Lt. Gen. Paek Hak-nim speaks at the banquet and thanks the Chinese for "standing firmly on the same front with our people against imperialism." Hong Xuezhai, leader of the Chinese delegation speaks next. He says: "The basic way for the solution of the Korean question is that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea, give up the "two Koreas" plot and leave the Korean people to solve their own problems by themselves."	M	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 83	3390
07/26/83	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concludes its visit to the DPRK. A. S. Barkauskas, the leader of the delegation, says that issues of importance to both countries were discussed for the purpose of developing friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. During its visit the delegation was received by DPRK Vice President Yim Chu'un-ch'u.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Jul 83	3727
07/27/83	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Seoul Sinmun reports that North Korea and China signed an agreement in Pyongyang on 27 July allowing China to use North Korea's port of Chongjin for its trade with Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3395
07/30/83	DPRK/PRC. China has reluctantly accepted Kim Chong-il as the successor to DPRK President Kim Il-song. Although Kim Chong-il visited China in June, China did not acknowledge the visit until 7 July. Additionally, Renmin	P	North Korea Quarterly (Hamburg, West Germany) 30 Jul 83	3382

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	Ribao's 8 July coverage of the belated announcement was careful to emphasize that the visit was unofficial.			
07/30/83	DPRK/PRC/USSR. North Korea's foreign trade with several countries in the year 1982 is reviewed, including that with China and the Soviet Union. In 1982 North Korea exported goods valued at \$496.24 million and imported goods valued at \$435.32 million in trade with the Soviet Union. For the period January-September 1982 North Korea exported goods valued at \$220.82 million and imported goods valued at \$207.61 million in trade with China. North Korea's trade was up 25 percent with the Soviet Union and 18.5 percent with China after a poor performance in 1981.	E	China Newsletter (Tokyo) 30 Jul 83	3700
08/02/83	DPRK/USSR. K. M. Proday-Voda, USSR Vice Minister for Timber Processing concludes his visit to the DPRK. No agreements are noted by KCNA.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Aug 83	3729
08/03/83	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese military friendship delegation led by Hong Xuezhai, Deputy Secretary General of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, concludes its visit to North Korea.	M	FBIS (AP) 4 Aug 83	3391
08/11/83	DPRK/USSR. A Moscow broadcast to Korea says that border trade between North Korea and the Soviet Union in 1983 will be twice that of 1982. According to an agreement reached between North Korean and Soviet trading companies North Korea will export agricultural and textile products in exchange for household machines, construction materials and chemical products.	E	FBIS (USSR) 12 Aug 83	3743
08/15/83	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports on activities in Pyongyang and the exchange of messages between Soviet and Korean leaders commemorating the 38th anniversary of the defeat of the Japanese in Korea. KCNA's report on the wreath laying ceremony at the liberation memorial does not include mention of attendance by any North Korean military leaders. DPRK President Kim Il-song sent a greeting to USSR President Yuriy Andropov on 14 August. The greeting does not thank the Soviet Union for its part in defeating the Japanese, but merely states: "Our people together with the Soviet Army crushed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and won national liberation and thus embarked upon a broad avenue of building an independent new Korea." The greeting sent to Kim Il-song by the Soviet leadership was attributed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers. The message states: "The crushing of the Japanese Kwantung Army groups stationed in Manchuria and Korea by the Soviet Army put a period to the protracted colonial oppression of the Korean people by the foreign aggressors and created favorable preconditions for the building of a new society in the northern half of Korea." The statement does not include mention of Korean participation in defeating the Japanese.	M	FBIS (AP) 16 Aug 83	3741
08/25/83	JAPAN/ROK/DPRK/USSR. The Soviet Union rejects a Japanese appeal to allow Koreans living on Sakhalin out of the country, claiming they all live a happy life on the northern Pacific island. The Soviet delegate to the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission also rejects as irrelevant the	P C	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 83	3689

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/31/83	Japanese concern for the thousands of Koreans forcibly moved to the then Japanese-held island during World War II. The Soviet representative says, "The Koreans now residing on Sakhalin are not Japanese and Japan has no right to raise the issue..." There are about 40,000-50,000 Koreans on the island. Half of them have acquired Soviet citizenship and 20 percent North Korean nationality.			
08/31/83	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK-USSR standing subcommittee of the intergovernmental consultative committee on economic, scientific and technical affairs concludes its 16th session in Moscow. The subcommittee reexamined matters related to scientific and technical cooperation planned for 1982-1983. For 1983-1984 the two countries agreed to carry out joint research in the fields of agriculture, chemicals, metallurgy, mining, construction and machine building.	E	FBIS (USSR) 2 Sep 83	3744
09/07/83	DPRK/PRC. A delegation headed by Politburo member Peng Zhen arrives in Pyongyang to attend celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Peng reaffirms China's support for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and praises North Korean President Kim Il-sung's leadership. Peng also refers to Sino-Korean relations as "blood-cemented friendship and militant unity."	P	FBIS (China) 8 Sep 83	3617
09/07/83	DPRK/USSR. P. N. Demichev, USSR Minister of Culture and an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrives in Pyongyang to attend celebrations planned for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Other members of the Soviet delegation include M. S. Solomentsev, also an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and two other CPSU Central Committee members. The Soviet delegation is met by Kim Hwan, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and Vice Premier of the DPRK Administrative Council.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 83	3730
09/08/83	DPRK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Li Xiannian, Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Zhen, and Premier Zhao Ziyang all sign a message to North Korea leader Kim Il-sung on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message says that "China and Korea are fraternal countries linked by common mountains and rivers and related as closely as lips and teeth. . .who have stood together through thick and thin and have shown utter devotion to each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle."	P	FBIS (China) 13 Sep 83	3614
09/08/83	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-sung meets with the Chinese delegation to North Korea's 35th anniversary celebrations. Other Korean officials at the meeting include KWP Central Committee Political Bureau members Kim Yong-nam, O Chin-u and Yim Chun-chu.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 83	3384
09/08/83	DPRK/PRC/USSR. A meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK is held in Pyongyang. The Pyongyang Times Reports that 116 countries have sent delegations and lists China first among the countries	P	Pyongyang Times 9 Sep 83	3698

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/09/83	mentioned. The USSR is not given prominent coverage by the Pyongyang Times. It appears as the 31st government delegation listed. Immediately following the USSR in the listing are the following 7-government delegation: Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Laos.			
09/09/83	DPRK/PRC. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) editorial on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calls North Korea a "picture of prosperity" and praises Sino-Korean ties. The editorial says that Korea by "carrying forward the spirit of the winged steed...has built a prosperous socialist country" out of the ruins of war. The editorial continues, saying that the "people of both countries are as dear to each other as members of one family."	P	FBIS (China) 14 Sep 83	3612
09/09/83	DPRK/PRC. Chinese reportage on Politburo member Peng Zhen's meeting with DPRK President Kim Il-sung on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK emphasizes the "comradely and fraternal feelings" between the two. Peng, who heads a delegation from China that includes CCP Secretariat member Hu Qili, attends a number of festivities on the anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK including a banquet hosted by Kim.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Sep 83	3616
09/09/83	DPRK/USSR. A meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK is held in Pyongyang. The Pyongyang Times reports that 116 countries are represented at the meeting. The USSR delegation is not given prominent coverage by the Pyongyang Times. It appears as the 31st government delegation listed. Immediately following the USSR in the listing are the following seven government delegations: Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Laos.	P	Pyongyang Times 9 Sep 83	3731
09/10/83	DPRK/PRC. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China praises North Korea's international standing as "being continuously enhanced." China heralds the DPRK's efforts to "achieve permanent peace and security in the world." Korea supports the "struggle of Third World countries to safeguard their national independence" and the nonaligned movement. The Chinese statement also praises North Korea's participation in over 110 international organizations, including seven United Nations organizations.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Sep 83	3613
09/11/83	DPRK/USSR. P. N. Demichev, USSR Minister of Culture and an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, meets with DPRK President Kim Il-sung in Pyongyang. The two leaders discuss Soviet-Korean relations and international problems of mutual interest.	P	FBIS (USSR) 14 Sep 83	3732
09/12/83	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese delegation to North Korea's national day celebrations is escorted to Wonsan where it is greeted by a crowd of 100,000. Korean officials escorting the Chinese delegation include KWP Central Committee Politburo members Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, and Yim Chun-chu. Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 83	3385

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/13/83	Committee and Hu Qili, deputy head of the Chinese delegation address a rally held at Wonsan's Kaeson Square. Choe thanks China for supporting North Korea's policies on reunification. Hu thanks Kim Chong-il for taking time out of his busy schedule to organize various activities for the Chinese delegation. On Korean reunification Hu says: "The Communist Party and Government of China have always supported the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country...The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea, give up its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and no more pursue the 'two Koreas' policy."	P	FBIS (USSR) 14 Sep 83	3733
09/14/83	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song calls on Peng Zhen, leader of China's delegation to North Korea's national day celebrations at the latter's guest house in Pyongyang. Kim is accompanied by Yi Chong-mok, DPRK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and by two vice directors of the KWP Central Committee's International Department: Hyong Chun-kuk and Yi Hwa-son. Later on 14 September, Peng Zhen hosts a banquet at the Pyongyang People's Palace of Culture. Korean officials invited to the banquet include KWP Central Committee Political Bureau members Yim Chun-chu, Kim Yong-nam and Ho Tam.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 83	3386
09/14/83	DPRK/USSR. P. N. Demichev, USSR Minister of Culture and leader of a delegation to celebrations commemorating North Korea's 35th anniversary, says during a reception for the Soviets in Hamhung that socialist countries in the Far East must strengthen their unity of action in order to counter the efforts of the United States, Japan and South Korea to form a military bloc against the DPRK and USSR. Demichev emphasizes that the Soviet Union does not recognize the South Korean Government. According to SWB Demichev's call for "unity of action" is only reported in Moscow's version of Demichev's remarks.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) Sep 83	3742
09/15/83	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese delegation to North Korea's 35th national day leaves Pyongyang. Korean officials seeing them off include KWP Central Committee Politbureau members Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, and Yim Chun-chu.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 83	3387
09/15/83	DPRK/USSR. Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Moscow), a Soviet weekly economic newspaper, discusses trade with North Korea. Since 1961 Soviet-North Korean trade has been based on 5-year intergovernmental agreements. Trade in 1982 was valued at 681 million rubles--the highest amount of trade ever recorded between the two countries. North Korean exports to the Soviet Union in 1982 were valued at 362.5 million rubles and Soviet exports to North Korea in 1982 were valued at 318.5 million rubles. Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta says that most North Korean goods sent to the USSR are delivered and used in parts of Siberia to cut transport costs and to improve the supply of essential goods to developing areas in Siberia. The Gazeta claims that	E	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 83	3745

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/23/83	although North Korea is not a member of CEMA, the Soviet Union and North Korea use CEMA guidelines to set prices for goods exchanged. DPRK/USSR. North Korea breaks a 3-week period of silence on the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil aircraft. The KCNA report supports the actions taken by the Soviet Union and places blame for the incident on the United States. KCNA says: "On the night from August 31 to September 1 this year, an unidentified plane had rudely violated the Soviet state border and intruded deep into the Soviet Union's airspace... In violation of international regulations the plane flew without navigation lights, did not react to radio signals of the Soviet dispatcher services and itself made no attempts to establish such communication contact... In the light of these facts the intrusion into the Soviet air space by the mentioned plane cannot be regarded in any other way than a preplanned act... The entire responsibility for this tragedy rests wholly and fully with the leaders of the United States."	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Sep 83	3737
09/28/83	DPRK/USSR. Kim Chong-u, DPRK Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs, leads a government delegation to Moscow. The purpose of Kim's mission is not disclosed.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Sep 83	3746
09/30/83	DPRK/USSR. An agreement on an exchange of news services is signed by representatives of TASS and KCNA in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 83	3734
10/03/83	DPRK/USSR. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kong Chin-tae, Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, hold talks in Moscow on matters associated with trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 6 Oct 83	3747
10/06/83	DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea begin work on the joint construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Yalu River at Taipingwan. The power plant is to produce 190,000 kW of electricity a year. When completed in 1986 it will be the fourth power plant on the Yalu jointly administered by the two countries. Total output of electricity from the four plants will be about 770 million kWh of electricity a year to be shared equally by North Korea and China.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Oct 83	3396
10/11/83	The Xinhua News Agency reports that the first passenger train to travel directly from Pyongyang to Beijing arrives in Beijing today. The through train will be dispatched twice a week alternately by the Chinese and North Korean railway departments.	E	FBIS (China) 13 Oct 83	3627
10/11/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast supports North Korea's contention that South Korea was behind the 9 October bombing in Rangoon, Burma that resulted in the death of 17 South Korean Government officials. The broadcast criticizes South Korea for "whipping up tension" on the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Oct 83	3738

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/14/83	DPRK/PRC. Gan Weiham, Secretary of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission's Discipline Inspection Commission, leads a CPLA political workers delegation to North Korea. He is greeted by KPA Lt. Gen. Yun Chi-ho, Deputy Director of the General Political Bureau of the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Oct 83	3392
10/15/83	DPRK/PRC. Deputy Director of the PLA General Political Department Gan Weiham leads a delegation to North Korea and meets with Gen. O Chin-u, Minister of Korean People's Armed Forces and member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo. Gan says the visit is aimed at learning from the "good experience" of the Korean People's Army in political work.	M	FBIS (China) 17 Oct 83	3628
10/21/83	DPRK/PRC. Bu Ming, General Manager of the Bank of China meets with DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae in Pyongyang. Pang Ki-yong, President of the Foreign Trade Bank of Korea also attends the meeting.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) Oct 83	3397
10/24/83	DPRK/PRC. General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee and President of the DPRK Kim Il-song receives a visiting delegation from the General Political Department (GPD) of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Kim tells Gan Weiham, Deputy Director of the GPD and leader of the delegation, that the Korean and Chinese armies are "brothers and comrades-in-arms linked together by a great friendship cemented with blood. The meeting falls on the 33d anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteer Army joining in the Korean War."	M	FBIS (China) 25 Oct 83	3629
10/24/83	DPRK/PRC. Yang Shangkun, CCP Central Committee Politburo member and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission, attends a banquet given by North Korea's ambassador to China on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army (CPVA) into the Korean War. DPRK Ambassador Chon Myong-su tells the banquet that the "Korean people will forever remember the CPVA's outstanding merits."	M	FBIS (China) 25 Oct 83	3630
10/24/83	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya criticizes South Korea and the United States for making "ridiculous accusations" claiming North Korea perpetrated the Burma bombing incident on 9 October that killed 17 South Korean government officials. Izvestiya says: "The purpose of the reaction of Chun Doo Hwan, who immediately associated the North with the act of terrorism, is to use the incident as a shield to ward off unrest in South Korea."	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Oct 83	3739
10/25/83	DPRK/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that North Korean Vice President and KWP Central Committee Politburo member Pak Song-chol takes part in a ceremony commemorating the 33d anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army entry into the Korean War.	M	FBIS (China) 26 Oct 83	3631
10/25/83	DPRK/PRC. Members of a delegation from the General Political Department of China's People's Liberation Army meet with their counterparts from the DPRK Korean People's Army (KPA) at the Kim Il-song KPA Political College. LtG Yun Cho-ho, deputy director of the KPA General Political Department,	M	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 83	3632

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/29/83	praises the "courageous fighters" of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, whose blood "soaked the Korean soil," during the 1950-53 Korean War. DPRK/PRC. The CPLA political workers delegation led by Gan Wei-han concludes its visit to North Korea.	M	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 83	3394
11/01/83	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Shimbun reports that Iino Kaiun Kaisha Ltd. of Japan has been importing animal feed from China through North Korea's port of Chongjin since March. The private agreement between Iino Kaiun Kaisha, the Japan-China Transport Council and China Ocean Transport Company is only a test case and is meant to facilitate deliveries to Japan that were previously delayed by as much as 200 days because of port congestion at the Chinese port of Dalian.	E	JPRS (Japan) 8 Dec 83	3398
11/02/83	DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea sign a resolution for the financial plan for the construction of four power plants along the Yalu River. Li Daigeng China's Vice Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power and Yi Chong-song, North Korea's Vice Minister of Electric Power reach agreement after almost one month of negotiations in Beijing.	S E	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 83	3773
11/06/83	DPRK/PRC. China breaks its month long silence on the 9 October Burma bombing incident that resulted in the death of 17 South Korean Government officials. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes a summary of Burma's investigation mentioning that investigation concluded North Korea was responsible for the bombing. In an attempt to placate North Korea, Renmin Ribao publishes Pyongyang's denial that it perpetrated the bombing next to the summary of Burma's investigation.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Dec 83	3388
11/08/83	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that the North Korean ambassador to China has a farewell meeting with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. KCNA says that Zhao asks Chon Myong-su to convey cordial greetings and good wishes to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and reports further that Zhao has a positive outlook on China-Korea relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Nov 83	3769
11/15/83	DPRK/USSR. New Times publishes an article that suggests that South Korea, not North Korea, was responsible for the 9 October bombing incident in Rangoon. Burma that killed 17 South Korean government officials. New Times says that South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan may have wanted to remove associates he considered unsuitable and whip up anti-communist hysteria.	P	New Times (Moscow) Nov 83	3740
11/15/83	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK observes a day of mourning in honor of USSR President Brezhnev. According to the provisions of a joint decision of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK Administration Council, DPRK flags are flown at half mast, songs and dances are prohibited, and special tributes and music are broadcast.	P	Pyongyang Times 17 Nov 82	2474
11/23/83	DPRK/PRC. Receptions are held in both Beijing and Pyongyang to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between China and North Korea. In Beijing, Minister of Foreign	C	FBIS (China) 28 Nov 83	3782

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua says that economic and technical cooperation has grown "steadily" in the past three decades. In Pyongyang, China's ambassador to the DPRK Zong Kewen hosts a banquet at the Chinese embassy.			
11/25/83	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the Soviet Union sign a fishery cooperation protocol for 1984 in Moscow. The agreement covers the exchange of services to fishing vessels, cooperation in research, and the exchange of scientific data.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Nov 83	3735
11/25/83	DPRK/USSR. Radio Moscow reports that the fishing cooperation protocol with the DPRK includes provisions for North Korea fishing vessels to receive fuel in Soviet ports. The main purpose of this agreement is to adjust quotas for mackerel, scombroid and octopus in the northeastern Pacific for 1984.	P	North Korea News (Seoul) 20 Dec 83	3736
12/17/83	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Based on a report from the North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), the Xinhua News Agency reports that a Japanese ship's master and chief engineer confess that their ship carried out espionage in DPRK territorial waters. The ship, "Fujisan-Maru, No. 18," has been detained for "encroachment upon the sovereignty" of North Korea.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Dec 83	3827
12/31/83	DPRK/PRC/USSR. North Korea's economic relations with China and the Soviet Union are discussed. The time period covered is 1979-1981. China is said to be interested in expanding economic relations with North Korea, but Sino-Korean cooperation is limited by economic conditions in China. China is believed to have cut back on supplying oil to North Korea in 1981, or to have increased the price North Korea has to pay for oil. In 1979 the North Koreans paid only \$32.9 million for 7.3 million barrels of oil. China and North Korea are said to be constructing their fourth jointly administered hydroelectric power station on the Yalu. As for economic relations with the Soviet Union, DPRK debts to the USSR are said to have been rescheduled in 1981. North Korea is said to be dependent on the Soviet Union for imports of machinery and oil. (Table: Chinese Oil Exports to North Korea, 1975-1979, p. 58.)	E	Berkeley Institute of East Asian Studies Dec 83	3699
12/31/83	DPRK/USSR. The development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea since 1949 is discussed, including the status of North Korea's debt to the Soviet Union. North Korea is presently paying back loans according to a schedule set in an agreement signed by the two countries on 13 May 1981. The article details the various types of technical aid the Soviet Union has provided to North Korea in the past. Several whole plants built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance are mentioned. Four plants completed in recent years were built under agreements requiring North Korea to export large percentages of the output of these factories to the Soviet Union as payment for Soviet assistance. Preparatory work for economic cooperation in the years 1986-1990 is underway in both countries. The Soviet Union is said to provide North Korean industries with its most technically advanced equipment. Cooperation	E	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) Dec 83	3748

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
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with the Soviet Union is assessed as essential to the continued industrial development of the DPRK. (Three tables: Dynamics of Soviet-Korean Trade, p. 23; Composition of Soviet Exports to the DPRK, p. 23; and Composition of Soviet Imports from the DPRK, p. 24.)

PAKISTAN

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/05/83	PAKISTAN/THAILAND/PRC. PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Pakistan and Thailand at the end of this month. While in Pakistan, he is expected to discuss the situation in Afghanistan with officials in Islamabad. While in Thailand, Wu is expected to focus especially on the situation in Indochina. Both China and Thailand previously reached agreement that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea posed a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and frequently have called on Vietnam to withdraw its military forces from the war-ravaged country.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 6 Jul 83	3317
07/06/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Mian Tufail Mohammed, leader of the Islamic fundamentalist party Jama'at-i-Islami, rails against relying on the US for advanced weapons and suggest that Pakistan should even welcome Soviet military assistance if it is offered. The US also comes in for criticism for its refusal to supply the Afghan mujahideen with the means to resist Soviet MiGs, helicopters and chemical warfare agents. "Had America given practical aid to the mujahideen, the Soviets would have vacated the country by now," he states.	MP	FBIS (SA) 11 Jul 83	1934
07/07/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. China agrees to buy 50,000 tons of urea fertilizer valued at \$7 million from Pakistan this year. In another agreement, the Chinese agree to export to Pakistan 100,000 tons of pig iron each month. Both commodity transactions will be channeled through Pakistan's private sector on a cash payment basis.	E	FBIS (SA) 8 Jul 83	1936
07/09/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Just prior to the third round of UN-sponsored talks in Geneva over the future of Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, President Zia grants an interview to FEER correspondent Rodney Tasker. Although Zia and his foreign minister, Yaqub Khan, have both issued public statements expressing optimism over the outcome of the talks, in this interview Zia is more pessimistic in his opinions of the Soviet willingness to reach a settlement. Zia recalls that he had a "very good, intimate discussion" with Andropov while attending Brezhnev's funeral last year. "There are indications that Russia does want to withdraw [its troops from Afghanistan]. My impression of [Andropov] was that I think he meant what he said," states the Pakistani strongman. Zia notes that the Soviets' "Very positive approach" to the Geneva talks may be motivated by their need to relieve other pressures emanating from Poland or Southeast Asia. "I fell we could perhaps take the risk of believing what they say, Zia states. On the thorny issue of Soviet insistence on a halt to "outside interference from Pakistan, Zia adamantly denies that his regime is stoking opposition flames across the Durand Line. "You should look at the pattern of insurgency in Afghanistan," he pleads. "It is not on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. It is inside. So we are in the middle." In conclusion, Zia states: "I think the whole thing can be worked out fairly smoothly, if there is a political will on the part of the Soviet Union to allow a political process to develop in accordance with the traditions of Afghanistan."	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 9 Jun 83	2699
07/09/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio commentary emanating from Moscow takes note of alleged border violations by Pakistani forces along the ceasefire line in	MP	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jul 83	1940

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/16/83	the disputed region of Kashmir. After reminding listeners that Pakistan still clings to the belief that all of Jamu and Kashmir should revert to Pakistani control, the broadcast asserts that "those demands cannot be recognized as legitimate." Airspace violations and the buildup of troops along the Indian frontier "cannot but be seen as aimed at further destabilizing the situation in Jammu and Kashmir," the broadcast asserts. Moscow's rationale to explain Pakistani belligerence is that border violations serve as a pretext for ruthlessly exploiting opposition within the country to the military dictatorship. In the final analysis, however, Moscow sees the hand of Washington behind the alleged disturbances in Kashmir. "In exchange for arms from across the ocean, Pakistan willingly performs the unseemly role of defender of American imperialism's interests in southern Asia, something which unquestionably does not promote the interests of peace and stability in the region."	C	FBIS (SA) 19 Jul 83	2689
07/16/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the Soviet Union enter into a 2-year cultural cooperation agreement. Under the agreement, the two sides will exchange artists, scientists, sports teams and sports instructors. Both sides also agree to continue a cooperative agreement covering radio and television broadcasting.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 16 Jul 83	1925
07/16/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Ravidly pro-Moscow English-language daily prints yet another lurid tale of US experimentation with biological warfare substances in South Asia. In this installment, the PATRIOT alleges that the outbreak of the debilitating disease AIDS was the result of a Pentagon biological warfare experiment gone amuck. "American experts" are reported as believing that "Pakistan may become the next proving ground for these experiments." This, in turn, would imperil the health of Indians across the border. The article, allegedly penned by an anonymous American scientist, dredges up the old charge that an American-sponsored malaria research laboratory in Lahore was actually a covert CIA operation for breeding and spreading mosquito-borne diseases.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 17 Jul 83	3318
07/16/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul-Haq receives a warm welcome during a 24-hour stopover in Shanghai on the way to Tokyo. After airport ceremonies and a rest, the Pakistani chief-of-state is feted at a banquet hosted by city officials.	C	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 17 Jul 83	3319
07/16/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A visiting group of Pakistani journalists calls on PRC State Councillor Ji Pengfei. The newsmen are in Beijing at the invitation of their counterparts from the All-China Journalists Association. The Pakistani delegation also will tour Tianjin, Jinan, Inghai and Shanghai after their stopover in Beijing.	P	SWB (FE) 22 Jul 83	3301
07/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese goodwill delegation, the Xenjiang Urghur Autonomous Region, travels to Pakistan via the Khunjerab Pass and the Karakoram Highway. The delegation will spend ten days visiting the northern areas of Pakistan.			

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/18/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the USSR sign a two-year agreement for the promotion of cultural and scientific cooperation. Under the agreement, the two nations will exchange artists, scientists, sportsmen, and experts to higher education and museum administration. Both sides also agreed to continue a pact on cooperation in the field of radio broadcasting and television.	C	SWB (FE) 20 Jul 83	3303
07/18/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the USSR sign a cultural exchange agreement for 1983-84. Under terms of the agreement, the two sides will cooperate in the fields of culture, education and science.	C	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 17 Jul 83	3320
07/25/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrives in Pakistan on an official 5-day state visit. A Chinese spokesman reveals that the delegation will discuss a wide range of international issues, particularly developments in Afghanistan. At an airport arrival ceremony in Islamabad, the FM praises the close ties which characterize Sino-Pakistani relations and notes that the two sides have identical views on the "basic issue" of Afghanistan. Pakistan FM Yaqub Khan is expected to brief his Chinese counterpart on the intricacies of the Geneva talks on Afghanistan. The Chinese delegation is also slated to visit an Afghan refugee camp to underscore their solidarity with the anti-Soviet struggle.	P	FBIS (SA) 26 Jul 83	2692
07/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a formal state dinner in Islamabad, FM Yaqub Khan and FM Wu Xueqian jointly reaffirm that any formula for a political settlement to the Afghan conflict must comply with UN resolutions on the subject. Special mention is given to provisions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces as a condition of political normalization in the country. The Chinese FM stresses that Afghanistan must regain its independence, sovereignty, and nonaligned status. Additionally, Afghan refugees in Pakistan should be allowed to return to their homes in dignity and honor. FM Wu renews Chinese pledges of firm support for Pakistan in its just struggle to counter external threat and interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Both foreign ministers praise the close and longstanding ties between Pakistan and the PRC.	P	FBIS (SA) 28 Jul 83	2704
07/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. At the conclusion of his trip to Pakistan, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian speaking on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, says, "We condemn those who are engaged in empty talk about political settlement but still stick to their obstinate stand of refusing to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan." Wu also tells Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan that if Pakistan is subjected to foreign aggression, the Chinese Government will certainly stand by the Pakistani people.	M	FBIS (China) 1 Aug 83	3599
07/29/83	PAKISTAN/USSR/PRC. During a 5-day state visit to Pakistan, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian says that the solution to the Afghan question "is in the hands of the Soviet Union." China condemns the obdurate stand taken by those who merely talk about a political settlement but have refused to withdraw their troops up to this day. Wu also told his Pakistan counterpart, Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan, that China supports the	P M	FBIS (China) 29 Jul 83	3412

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Pakistani Government "in their just struggle to counter external threats and interference and safeguard national independence."			
08/02/83	PAKISTAN/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian returns to Beijing after a tour of Pakistan and Thailand. FEER reports that the main theme of Wu's trip was to boost both countries' morale as they face a perceived threat from occupation forces in neighboring countries.	P	FEER 11 Aug 83	4095
08/16/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Cursory item appearing in IZVESTIYA (Moscow) notes that a meeting of the Society of Soviet-Pakistani Cultural Ties was convened in Moscow to observe Pakistan's Independence Day. Representing the Pakistan side was A. B. Khakkani, Pakistani charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR. The paper makes no comment on the state of Pakistani-Soviet relations.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Aug 83	2773
08/16/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Speaking at a national day function in Islamabad, Soviet Ambassador V. Smirnov says that throughout the years of Pakistan's independence, the USSR always has strived to maintain "good neighborly and friendly ties" between the two nations. He notes that several industrial projects have been or are being built in Pakistan with Soviet help. The largest of these projects is the steel mill near Karachi which will provide the country with cast iron and steel and create thousands of new jobs for Pakistani workers. In the current year, two additional Soviet projects are getting underway in connection with the Karachi steel mill. One of these concerns a steel-making converter and the other a rolling mill. When these projects are completed, the Karachi steel complex will be one of the largest industrial enterprises in Asia.	E P S	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 17 Aug 83	3323
08/18/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Kahn marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies and refers to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan by saying that Pakistan can hardly ignore the grave developments there as foreign military intervention has raised the specter of possible introduction of great power rivalry in a sensitive area.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Aug 83	3603
08/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a border trade agreement for 1983. The pact calls for a five percent increase in commodity exchanges between China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Pakistan's northern border areas. Under terms of the agreement, China will export Xinjiang-manufactured equipment for the first time to small hydroelectric power stations in Pakistan. Under the bilateral border trade agreements signed between the two nations since 1969, Pakistan has exported cotton, textiles, dried fruits, medicinal herbs and cigarettes to China, while China's Xinjiang region has exported printed cloth, woolen blankets, quilts, and hardware and farm tools to Pakistan.	E	SWB (FE) 31 Aug 83	3309

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/30/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign an agreement calling for a five percent increase in border trade between the frontier regions of both nations.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 31 Aug 83	3290
09/03/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation of the Pakistan-China Friendship Society visits Beijing and calls on State Councillor Ji Pengfei.	C	SWB (FE) 5 Sep 83	3305
09/06/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS dispatch datelined New Delhi continues to report extensive demonstrations that have erupted in Pakistan and the Zia regime's use of "undisguised terror to crush the mounting popular protest movement." TASS also reports that officers and enlisted men at the Air Force base at Risalpur have staged a demonstration against the government's policies. Similar protests have been noticed at military installations at Sargodha and Peshawar, reports TASS.	NP	FBIS (USSR) 7 Sep 83	2782
09/11/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Diplomatic sources in New Delhi report that about 200 young Pakistanis, mostly from NWFP and Baluchistan, and reputed to be highly motivated supporters of an independent Pushtunistan or Baluchistan, have been sent to the USSR for training in sabotage and subversive activities. Reportedly, the students were sponsored by an unnamed leftist Pakistani political party. They slipped out of Pakistan and appeared in Kabul in late August and from there were sent on to the USSR. Upon arrival in Moscow, they were met by security officials who assigned them accommodations. They have now been dispatched to various educational centers in Tashkent, Dushanbe, Baku, Kiev, Donetsk and Zaporozhe for preparatory Russian-language training before they are initiated into subversion and sabotage work.	M P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 13 Sep 83	3332
09/12/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Two Pakistani experts from the oil and gas development corporation conclude a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have agreed to sell Pakistan 10 deep-drilling rigs. A final decision on the proposed purchase will be made pending a Pakistani determination of the suitability of the equipment to field conditions in Pakistan. If the deal goes through, finances will be arranged through the Islamic Development Bank.	E S	FBIS (SA) 13 Sep 83	3499
09/21/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. The signing of a Soviet-Pakistani barter agreement for 1983-84 prompts the English-language MUSLIM to publish statistics detailing Pakistani exports to the USSR over the last three years. The table lists 21 separate items ranging from leather to carpets to hosiery.	E	The Muslim (Islamabad) 21 Sep 83	3567
09/23/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani Agriculture Minister Fazil Janjua leads an 8-member delegation to Beijing to discuss bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries. The Pakistani team will make several stops in China and will spend 10 days in the country.	P S	The Muslim (Islamabad) 24 Sep 83	3569
09/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Federal Secretary for Industries Iqbal Saeed tells an Arab conference on investment opportunities in Pakistan that a three-way venture has been agreed between Pakistan, China and Arab countries. The project	E	FBIS (SA) September 1983	3560

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	will lead to production of heavy parts of machinery within Pakistan, using sophisticated parts and technology from China and finances from the Arab participants. (Details are not given in this report.)			
09/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Six-member Chinese delegation arrives in Karachi to review air traffic control arrangements between Pakistan and China with particular emphasis on communications. The delegation is headed by Kong Fanzhen, chief of the air traffic division of the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority.	M P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 27 Sep 83	3564
10/01/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, the Pakistan Times carries a two page salutation entitled, "Democracy Advances in China". "Economic Ties with Third World strengthened". "New China in 1983". Advertising salutations are taken out by the National Bank of Pakistan and Associated Trading Company Limited, as well as by Pak China Tractors, Heavy Foundry and Forge Limited, Teher M. Shaikh Ali and Tariq Agencies.	P	Pakistan Times (Special Supplement) 1 Oct 83	3559
10/04/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani Minister for Agriculture Vice Admiral Fazil Janjua returns home after leading a delegation of Pakistani experts to China to confer on the implementation of a Sino-Pakistani agricultural protocol signed in April.	E	FBIS (SA) 4 Oct 83	3558
10/05/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Civil aviation authorities from Pakistan and China sign an agreement on air traffic safety in Karachi. The agreement reportedly relates to air traffic across international borders, communications, weather information and the sharing of information on search and rescue operations. The agreement envisions mutually agreeable procedures for air traffic operating between the two countries. Signing the document on behalf of Pakistan is Agha Aslam Khan, the Director of Operations for the Civil Aviation Authority.	M P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 6 Oct 83	3563
10/06/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani delegation headed by Minister for Oil and Natural Resources Rao Farman Ali Khan completes a trip to the Soviet Union. Besides speaking with their counterparts at the Soviet Geology Ministry and the Ministry of Gas Industry, the delegation toured Soviet gas fields in Uzbekistan. A letter of intent is signed for the purchase of Soviet drilling equipment.	E S	FBIS (USSR) 7 Oct 83	3500
10/10/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Wang Chauabin, the Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, tells reporters that his country is actively promoting the expansion of economic ties with Pakistan. China has agreed to help in the technical upgrading of the Taxila industrial complex which includes the Heavy Foundry and Forge, the Heavy Mechanical Complex, and the Heavy Rebuild Factory. The Chinese are also contracted to construct the fourth unit of the Guddu Thermal Power Plant, an unspecified cultural complex, and a cement plant.	E S	The Muslim (Islamabad) 1 Oct 83	3566
10/11/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani civil aviation director and the chief of the air control division of China's civil aviation administration sign a letter of agreement to ensure maximum safety of the air traffic operating between the	P	FBIS 12 Oct 83	3556

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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10/11/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Business reporter notes that Industries Minister Illahi Bakhsh Soomro will lead a delegation to Beijing on 3 November to discuss with the Chinese a proposal to jointly manufacture industrial machinery for export to the Middle East and Africa. The product lines that will be explored include agricultural equipment, diesel engines, and electrical equipment.	E S	Business Recorder (Karachi) 11 Oct 83	3557
10/11/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Tariq Saeed, the chairman of the Pakistan-China trade and industry commission, tells a luncheon gathering in honor of the arrival of a Chinese trade delegation that China has been a consistent supporter of Pakistani development projects. China has extended "billions of dollars" of economic assistance for as many as 300 projects, 200 of which have already been completed. About 90 percent of the Chinese assistance has been interest free and represents aid on soft terms, including a grace period of 10 years and amortization of 30 years. In addition, China accepts repayment of loans in the form of goods. China currently ranks as the fourth largest imports. The total value of Sino-Pakistani trade in 1983 reached US\$165 million, a rise of 10 to 15 percent over the previous fiscal year. Economic experts expect that trade will grow about 20 percent in the coming year.	E	The Muslim (Islamabad) 12 Oct 83	3565
10/13/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. In a Letter to the Editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) Pakistan's Consul-General categorically rejects the claim of Pakistan's having given two F-16s to the PRC. He says: "The Government of Pakistan has neither transferred nor does it intend transferring the F-16 aircraft it has acquired to any other country."	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 13 Oct 83	3555
10/16/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Dr. Munir Ahmad Khan, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, welcomes the Membership of the People's Republic of China in the International Atomic Energy Agency, saying that Pakistan has a policy of peaceful use of nuclear capability, and that Pakistan is ready to accept international inspections. He blames the Israeli and Indian lobbies in the United States for the occasional problems which have arisen between the US and Pakistan over nuclear energy.	M S	FBIS (SA) 26 Oct 83	3554
10/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Five-member delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture initials an agreement with Pakistani counterparts for the supply of 3,000 diesel engines in knocked-down condition. The engines will then be assembled by the Pakistan Engineering Company using 40 percent indigenously produced parts. The agreement is spread over one year and is part of a longterm contract for technical collaboration between Pakistan and China. A team of Chinese engineers is already working at the Pakistani engine facility.	E M	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 19 Oct 83	4327

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Government sources report that Federal Minister for Industries Illahi Bux Soomro will lead a delegation of business leaders to Beijing next month to discuss strategies for expanding trade and cooperation between the two countries. A priority item for the Pakistanis will be the slumping value of Pakistani exports to China, relative to imports from China.	E	The Muslim (Islamabad) 18 Oct 83	3568
10/20/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Wu Xueqian says there is an extensive scope for enlarging relations between China and Pakistan. The Chinese Foreign Minister is in Karachi on a visit en route to Oman. He calls on the international community to continue to exert its pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan. Mr. Wu says that in an interview with the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub Kahn, the two men shared identical and common views on all major world issues, including those of the tense situation between East and West, and a mutual desire to see a quick end to the war between Iran and Iraq.	P	FBIS (SA) 21 Oct 83	3552
10/20/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian makes a stopover in Karachi en route to an official visit to Oman. During an airport news conference, Wu relates that his talks in New York during the UN session revealed widespread international agreement that the Soviets should withdraw from Afghanistan. Wu calls on the international community to continue to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to exit Afghanistan. Wu gives his endorsement for extending the scope of bilateral relations between Pakistan and China.	P	FBIS (SA) 21 Oct 83	3553
11/01/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Karachi Domestic Service describes a report from Afghanistan which indicate that "a systematic and phased program is being carried out in Afghanistan with a view to firmly entrench foreign occupation and domination in the country...A glaring example in the education field is the omission of the subject of Islamic art from the curriculum of Kabul University and instead introduction of the philosophy of Marxism and scientific socialism." The article declines to name the Soviet Union, and omits the name of Lenin from the accused ideological transformation.	P	FBIS (SA) 3 Nov 83	3501
11/13/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Five-member Chinese educational delegation on tour of Pakistan travels to an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar to express Chinese solidarity with the Afghan cause. Peng Peiyin, the Vice Education Minister and spokeswoman for the group, notes that China favors the immediate unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.	C P	FBIS (SA) 15 Nov 83	3551
11/15/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Liu Huaqing, the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Navy, arrives in Pakistan for high-level talks with Pakistani military leaders. After meeting with Defense Minister Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, Liu is awarded the Nishan-i-Imtiaz medal by President Zia. Details of the talks are not revealed in the press.	M	FBIS (SA) 15 Nov 83	3550

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/17/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Yaqub Khan holds a private meeting in Washington with Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin. Although the Pakistani wire service reports no details of the conversation, observers attach great significance to the talks since the situation in Afghanistan is scheduled for debate in the United Nations next week.	P	FBIS (SA) 17 Nov 83	3502
11/20/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese Navy delegation ends a 10-day visit to Pakistan. During its stay in Pakistan, the delegation called on Pakistan Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur and other high-ranking officers of the three services. Liu Huaqing, head of the delegation and Commander of the Chinese Navy, held talks with Pakistan Navy Chief of Staff Tariq Kamal Khan, toured academies and naval bases of the Pakistan Navy and watched military exercises.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Nov 83	3779
12/04/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Unattributed report carried in the government-owned Pakistan Times alleges that the Chinese have indicated to the Indians that Pakistan should be allowed to enter discussions between New Delhi and Beijing over the 20-year border dispute. The article maintains that India has rejected the suggestion.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 4 Dec 83	4315
12/07/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitality Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, calls on President Zia in Islamabad to express his government's concern over, what the Pakistani media reports as "the increase in [Soviet] nuclear weapons installations." Also discussed at the meeting are the prospects for expanding economic cooperation between the two sides.	E P	FBIS (SA) 7 Dec 83	3503
12/16/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. The USSR and Pakistan sign a major aid agreement in Moscow. Under terms of the pact, the Soviet Union will provide aid for the construction of a 630 MW power station in Multan (Punjab). The power station will consist of three 210 MW generators. The USSR also will extend to Pakistan credits worth \$277 million on "fairly soft terms" for the plant, to be repaid in Pakistani goods. In addition, the Soviet Union will make available commercial credit to cover the cost of erection of the power station and related services. Moscow also has agreed to provide two deep drilling rigs, costing \$6 million for oil exploration in Pakistan.	E S	SWB FE/W1269/A/21 (Reading, UK) 11 Jan 84	3049
12/20/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Minister of Finance Ghulam Ishaq Khan announces on his return from Moscow that the USSR will provide \$277 million in credits "on fairly soft terms" to Pakistan for the new thermal power plant at Multan (Punjab).	E	SWB FE/7522/i (Reading, UK) 21 Dec 83	3085
12/20/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In reference to an article appearing in the NATIONAL HERALD, Moscow's TASS news agency reports that the Reagan administration is implementing a plan to deploy Pershing-2 missiles in Pakistan in order to defend that country against a presumed Soviet threat emanating from Afghanistan. According to the TASS analysis, President Zia knows full well that the plan is "yet another trump in the dangerous game the aim of which is, on the one hand, to encircle the Soviet Union, and, on the other hand, to destabilize the political situation in India and other countries of the	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Dec 83	3504

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/20/83	region. Deployment of Pershing missiles is designed to serve the strategic interests of the United States. TASS notes that missiles on Pakistani soil will have the capability of reaching not only the Soviet Union but also the Gulf states.			
12/20/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan returns from a 6-day visit to the Soviet Union where he negotiated a credit of US\$227 million for the construction of a thermal power plant at Multan. Under terms of the agreement, the soft loan will be repaid in the form of Pakistani goods. The Soviets also agreed to supply Pakistan with two deep drilling rigs, costing US\$6 million, for oil exploration.	E	FBIS (SA) 20 Dec 83	3562
12/21/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, upon return from a six-day visit to Moscow, announces that the USSR has promised to increase its economic assistance to Pakistan. Among the projects agreed upon, is a \$277 million thermal power plant, generating 630 megawatts, which will be built at Multan, beginning in early 1986, with the assistance of a Soviet loan of an undisclosed amount. The finance minister also said that Pakistan would purchase two Soviet deep-drilling oil rigs for \$6 million, and that Soviet officials would discuss with their Pakistani counterparts the erection of three factories in Pakistan to manufacture cold strip rolling, tin plates and large-diameter pipes, all using material from the Karachi steel mill. Ishaq Khan also reported that Pakistan had invited the Soviets to study the feasibility of a \$3.7 billion multipurpose dam to be built at Kalabagh, 180 kilometers southwest of Islamabad. The USSR at the same time promised to study its possible participation, along with other international companies, in building a \$1.7 billion nuclear power plant at Chashma, in central Pakistan. Although relations between Pakistan and the USSR have been strained in the past, because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow has provided a considerable amount of economic assistance to Islamabad. This has included an \$800 million steel mill in Karachi which will go into operation in 1984 and will have an annual production capacity of 1.4 million tons.	E P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Dec 83	4210
12/21/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan returns to Pakistan after 6 days of talks with Soviet trade officials in Moscow. The Finance Minister eagerly details the agreements he has brought home. The Soviets agreed to complete several projects in Pakistan, including the \$227 million Multan thermal power station. The Soviets also showed an interest in assisting in the Kalabagh dam project and the Chashma nuclear power project. The Multan project will consist of three turbines of 2110 MW capacity to be installed by Soviet experts on a turnkey basis. The loan for the work will be provided on "fairly soft terms," according to Ishaq Khan. The Soviets will sell two deep drilling rigs worth \$6 million for oil exploration. Repayment will be made in Pakistani export items. The Soviets also agreed to cooperate with Pakistan in the construction of a prefabricated housing plant in conjunction with the Soviet-assisted steel complex outside Karachi. The Soviets agreed to upgrade the training center at the steel complex so that more Pakistanis can be trained in metallurgy. Ishaq Khan comments that he	E P	FBIS (SA) 11 Jan 84	3961

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	noticed a "great deal of warmth" in his Moscow parleys. Besides meeting with Soviet trade officials, he also met with other unspecified "top leaders" in the Kremlin. All in all, the talks are characterized as positive and indicative of closer "cooperation between the two countries in the future."			
12/22/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. English daily MUSLIM from Islamabad publishes an editorial which highly praises the government's efforts to expand mutually beneficial trade relations with the Soviet Union. The reference point for the editorial is the return of Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan from a one-week sojourn to Moscow. The article lists Soviet support for projects such as the Karachi steel mill, the Kalabagh dam and the Chashma nuclear power project as a model of cooperation between countries with differing political systems and ideological orientations. "It is to the credit of both sides," the editorial concludes, "that even the strains imposed on their relationship by the Afghanistan imbroglio are not being allowed to become a hurdle in the way of increased economic collaboration."	E P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 22 Dec 83	3572
12/27/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In an address before the Lahore Chamber of Commerce, Soviet Ambassador Vitality Smirnov notes the willingness of his government to collaborate with Pakistan's private sector in the sixth Five-Year Plan. Smirnov expresses dissatisfaction at the current level of trade between the two countries. The envoy makes the argument that Soviet machinery, such as the kind used in the Karachi steel mill and the Guddu and Multan thermal power projects, is not inferior and that Pakistan should purchase from the USSR as opposed to "distant countries like the United States." Additionally, the Soviet Union can serve as a large market for the export of Pakistani goods. The Soviets stand ready to assist Pakistan in agricultural development, particularly in the areas of rice cultivation and irrigation. Smirnov extends an invitation to any Chamber of Commerce member to visit the USSR, adding that a visa for such a trip will be processed in one day.	E P	FBIS (SA) 5 Jan 84	3561
12/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian defense ministry sources reveal that the Pakistan Air Force has been strengthened in the past 18 months with the induction of Chinese A-5 and F-6 aircraft. Chinese deliveries have included 52 A-5s. Pakistan now possesses 200 such aircraft. In addition, Pakistan has added to its strength about 32 Mf-17 trainer aircraft known as "Mushshak". These aircraft have been built at the Chinese-assisted Kamra aeronautical complex near Islamabad. The Mf-17 can be fitted with light armaments for use in a close support role.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 30 Dec 83	3570
12/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian press reports allege that the induction of Chinese A-5 and F-6 aircraft into Pakistan's inventory has substantially upgraded the country's air capabilities. The PAF has reported received 52 A-5 twin-engined fighter-bombers and 65 F-6 aircraft to be used for air defense. In addition, Pakistan has built 32 Mushshak trainer aircraft at the Kamra aircraft works which were set up with Chinese assistance.	M	The Statesman (Calcutta) Dec 83	3571

PHILIPPINES

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/04/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The second in a series of more than 54 mini-hydro power stations to be built under a supply agreement signed by China and the Philippines in 1980 is inaugurated in the city of Natividad, Pangasinan Province. Attending the ceremony from China is Wang Ziyi, an adviser to the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.	E	FBIS (China) 6 Jul 83	3422
07/06/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In commentary on the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Conference of 24-25 June and subsequent dialogue conferences with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and West Germany, Xinhua News Agency favorably quotes remarks of the Philippine foreign minister and concludes that the conferences have strengthened international opinion against the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and exposed Vietnamese and Soviet expansion.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Jul 83	3593
07/08/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. President Marcos tells a visiting U.S. Congressional delegation that his country "would have to seek some kind of modus vivendi with the Soviet power" should Congress not support the five year agreement of June 1, 1983 on Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base. One of the congressmen present tells reporters he finds Marcos' comment "implausible"	M P	New York Times 9 Jul 83	3537
07/10/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Moscow Domestic Television Service quotes President Marcos as having told a group of visiting U.S. congressmen that the Philippine-U.S. military-political alliance is no longer seen as the cornerstone of the Philippines political course. The broadcast reports Marcos as having said that the Philippines can defend its own interests without American aid, but makes no mention of Marcos' warning that U.S. failure to approve the recent base agreement could lead to a Philippines-Soviet "modus vivendi".	M P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jul 83	3538
07/20/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo proposes a summit meeting between US President Reagan and Soviet President Andropov, and the establishment of a Joint US-Soviet crises management center to ease world tensions and prevent nuclear war.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jul 83	3528
07/20/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In a speech at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Manila, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo proposes a summit meeting between American President Reagan and Soviet President Andropov to ease world tensions and save mankind from nuclear war.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jul 83	3539
08/07/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippines signs a letter of intent to build an oil refinery, valued at \$500 million, in the Shenzhen Special Export Zone of China.	E	The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.) November-December 1983	3524
08/11/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. There is reported Chinese export of a hydroelectric power station for the Magat River Project valued at US\$2.2 (24 million pesos).	E	The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.) November-December 1983	3525

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/11/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The RPN Television Network announces signing of a 24 million peso contract between the Philippines and the state-owned China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation for hydroelectric plant equipment for the Magata River project. The completed project is expected to supply the total energy requirements for northern Luzon.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 83	3535
08/16/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The newspaper Ta Kung Pao quotes Huan Xiang, director of the International Affairs Center of the State Council and deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the NPC Standing Committee, on the subject of U.S.-Soviet contention for world hegemony. Acknowledging Soviet force expansion in the Pacific, Huan interprets U.S. negotiations for lend-lease of the American naval base at Subic Bay as part of an effort to rebuild U.S. hegemony "under the pretext of countering Soviet expansion."	P	FBIS (China) 19 Aug 83	3596
08/22/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese and Philippine trade officials conclude meetings of several weeks' duration in Manila. The meetings were to identify potential trade items. A Manila business publication reviews the record of Chinese-Philippine trade during the period 1979-1982 and concludes that a Philippine trade mission to Peking scheduled for October 83 will press for Philippine export of copper and fertilizers.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Sep 83	3534
08/23/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Forty-eight hours after the assassination of opposition figure Benigno Aquino, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman terms the assassination "an unfortunate incident". As reviewed by a Hong Kong-based news agency, Chinese coverage of the assassination has been limited to brief reports and has emphasized earlier Philippine government warnings to Aquino, condolences expressed to Aquino's family by President Marcos, and Marcos' pledge that an investigation will be opened.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Aug 83	3532
08/23/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The official Chinese press terms the Aquino assassination "an unfortunate incident" and emphasizes that the Philippines government had warned Aquino of the risks he was taking in returning to Manila.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 83	3533
08/24/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. TASS International Service counters allegations that Benigno Aquino was assassinated by leftist forces with the assertion that U.S. economic and military interests in the Philippines suggest a link between the assassination and "U.S. special services".	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Aug 83	3519
08/27/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. IZVESTIA reports on the aftermath of the assassination of Benigno Aquino. The report describes the peaceful pre-funeral procession and cites Western press sources as predicting large-scale anti-government demonstrations at the time of the funeral itself. The report mentions opposition leaders' claims that the Philippine government knew of the assassination plans and took inadequate steps to protect Aquino. Also mentioned is the story of a Japanese journalist who witnessed the assassination. According to this account, after security officers shot Aquino, soldiers threw a man out of a nearby military vehicle and shot him as the assassin.	P	FBIS (USSR) 30 Aug 83	3589

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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09/00/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. An unspecified Philippine partner signs a joint-venture agreement with a Chinese company for the production of vinyl rubber floor tiles. Production is expected to be 20,000 million tiles per year.	E	Sino-British Trade Review (London) Nov 83	3522
09/02/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo summons Soviet Embassy charge d' affaires to his residence to receive a formal protest over the KAL incident. The note demands an investigation and reparations for families of the 24 Filipino victims.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3591
09/05/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. An editorial in the Manila Times Journal reviews the official Philippine request for reparations for families of victims in the KAL incident. The editorial describes Soviet accusations of a CIA spy project as "far-fetched" and suggests that the Soviets are "trying to wash their hands of the incident."	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Sep 83	3590
09/07/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Members of an official Philippine delegation of mourners to a memorial service in Seoul, Korea, for victims of the KAL incident issue a statement calling for a satisfactory reply from Soviet President Yuriy Andropov. The delegation is headed by Tourism Minister Jose D. Aspiras.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 83	3588
09/12/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Far East Broadcasting Company in Manila criticizes negative Soviet reaction to requests of the Philippine government for reparations for 27 Filipino victims of the KAL incident. A vice-consul in Moscow was earlier summoned by Soviet authorities to receive a protest against "anti-Soviet propaganda in Philippine media." Defending the freedom of Filipinos to demonstrate, the broadcast stresses the moderate character of the Philippine government reaction compared with reactions of other countries. Demonstrations which took place, the broadcast notes, did not intend "disruption of the existing friendly relations" between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 83	3587
09/15/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Manila newspaper Bulletin Today reports on the trip of three ranking officers of the Veterans Federation of the Philippines to the USSR for a seven-day visit September 9-12, at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee. According to a Soviet spokesman, the visit is to promote friendship and cooperation among veterans of the two countries and to "unite efforts of veterans of our nations in the struggle for peace." The Philippine veterans organization representatives making the trip include former Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Romeo C. Espino (ret.).	M	JPRS 84488 6 Oct 83	3586
09/19/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Moscow Domestic Television Service comments on a Jack Anderson column urging cancellation of President Reagan's visit to the Philippines. In contrast to earlier low-keyed IZVESTIA coverage of the Aquino funeral, the broadcast claims that the Anderson article is part of a U.S. propaganda campaign seeking to destabilize the Marcos government. The broadcast further suggests that U.S. dissatisfaction with Marcos' approach	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 83	3585

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/20/83	to military and trade matters prompted use of the CIA to assassinate Aquino as part of the destabilization effort. PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Manila Times Press criticizes U.S. refusal to allow Soviet landing rights at American civilian airports as a serious error of judgment that might possibly spark a new cold war and dissipate international sympathy for the U. S. stand on the Korean Air Lines shoot-down. The article says that Soviet questioning of U.S. suitability as a host for the United Nations is "a valid question."	P	JPRS 84467 5 Oct 83	3584
09/26/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A PRAVDA article analyzes developments following the Aquino assassination. More than 300,000 people have participated in anti-government demonstrations and the opposition claims that "ruling circles" were responsible for the shooting. However, "the circumstances and motives behind the crime remain undiscovered." Deeper causes of the demonstrations include discontent with rising commodity prices, unemployment, poverty, "exploitation by multinational corporations," and insulted Filipino pride over U.S. bases. The article credits the Marcos administration with social and economic programs to correct economic problems, but notes that even Marcos admits the persistence of official corruption. In U.S.-Philippine relations, U.S. concern is due to the importance of the bases to its aggressive strategy in Asia. The article concludes with mention of political forces attempting to exploit popular discontent, including high military officials and the Catholic Church. The opposition is fragmented.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Sep 83	3582
09/26/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In a correspondent's report, IZVESTIYA describes continuing anti-government demonstrations in Manila in the wake of the assassination of Benigno Aquino. The report cites warnings to demonstrators by General F. Ver, Chief of Staff of the PA, and notes that government and opposition leaders are attempting to prevent recurrences of earlier clashes between demonstrators and police. The report notes that the Manila press still expects President Reagan to visit in early November.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Sep 83	3583
10/00/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Soviet English-language journal, New Times, explores the sources of the Philippine political crises. The article states that post-assassination riots have deep roots in economic issues such as unemployment, poverty and corruption as well as in the shattering character of Philippine-U.S. economic and military ties. The article says that Marcos has deplored the U.S. base agreements, but has been able to do little about them.	P	New Times Oct 83	3577
10/00/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. IZVESTIYA's Manila correspondent reports on violent demonstrations beginning on 21 September and the responses of President Marcos. Western news media are spreading rumors about a power struggle and the possibility that Marcos will leave the presidency. The report credits Marcos with trying to stabilize the situation and strengthen the economy "to some extent". It also lists a number of demands of the democratic	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Oct 83	3578

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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10/21/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. PRAVDA comments on New York Times remarks of William Sullivan, former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, that the United States should "aid the emergence of a new government there." Kosrev notes that such remarks reflect anxiety of the position of the U.S. bases in the Philippines and are echoed in official remarks of Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam. Such remarks are "high-handed"; the United States cannot speak for Filipinos.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Oct 83	3581
10/26/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In coverage of a Manila conference on "General Disarmament, World Peace and Removal of All Foreign Military Bases," Xinhua News Agency quotes a conference declaration that states that U.S. bases in the Philippines have led to the Soviet use of bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in Vietnam. The declaration also called for immediate dismantling of all foreign military bases in Asia and the Pacific and recall of all foreign troops to their homelands.	M P	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 83	316
10/27/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. A Manila business magazine notes that China and the Soviet Union are the top socialist trading partners of the Philippines. The Soviet Union and the PRC account for 60.55 percent and 33.05 percent respectively of the US\$1,958 million total trade between the Philippines and 10 socialist countries over the past five years.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 83	3580
10/29/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. IZVESTIYA Manila correspondent reports on "storm of indignation" on a U.S. Senate resolution calling for free elections. The article quotes statements by the speaker of the National Assembly and a journalist.	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Nov 83	3579
11/03/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Moscow World Service English-language broadcast comments on Philippine reaction to a U.S. Senate resolution calling for free elections and enumerates "neocolonialist" abuses of the U.S. monopoly control of sectors of the economy and unfair protectionist measures have caused Philippines balance of payments deficits and increasing foreign debt. The 1979 base agreement damages the Philippines' sovereignty in permitting unimpeded military operations in other countries. President Reagan's trip was cancelled because of anti-American protests against such infringements of sovereignty. Anti-American sentiment continues to increase.	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 Nov 83	3576
11/06/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine delegates to a Beijing conference on Asia and Pacific technical cooperation conclude eight technical agreements.	E	FBIS (China) 8 Nov 83	3531
11/20/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China participates in a seven day trade fair in Manila. The Chinese exhibits include silk piece goods, arts and crafts, machinery and electrical products and pictures of small hydro-power stations.	E	FBIS (China) 22 Nov 83	3530

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) in a front page article says that the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles in 17 bases in Soviet Asia and that Japan, China, South Korea, and the Philippines are within striking range. The articles claim that the eastern-most Soviet missile base is a 1,000 km closer to the Chinese border than originally thought. The Japanese newspaper also says that the Soviets are building another three missile bases in the region.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 29 Nov 83	3834
12/00/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China agrees to a 90-day delayed payment for 193,000 tons of oil worth US\$40 million imported by the Philippines. A second extension, covering the first three months of 1984 is negotiated by Philippines Deputy Energy Minister Antonio del Rozario.	E	China Trade Report March, 1984	3527
12/01/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The PRC journal Shijie Zhishi discusses U.S. Asian-Pacific policy under the Reagan administration. It says the Reagan administration has reversed the Carter policy of reduction of regional U.S. military power and heightened confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Asian-Pacific area. The article notes that the United States has supported the ASEAN position in pressing Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea and has also increased military aid economic aid to the five ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Dec 83	3595
12/01/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. PRC commentators writing in the journal Shijie Zhishi note an intensification of U.S.-USSR rivalry, especially in military matters, in many regions of the world. The commentary sees U.S. strengthening of security relations with Japan and Korea and with ASEAN as undertaken to hold back the Soviet Union and contain its possible actions in the Middle East and Gulf region.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Jan 84	3597
12/01/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The PRC journal Shijie Zhishi discusses U.S. Asian-Pacific policy under the Reagan administration. It says the Reagan administration has reversed the Carter policy of reduction of regional U.S. military power and heightened confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Asian-Pacific area. The article notes that the United States has supported the ASEAN position in pressing Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea and has also increased military and economic aid to the five ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Dec 83	3368
12/01/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. PRC commentators writing in the journal Shijie Zhishi note an intensification of U.S.-USSR rivalry, especially in military matters, in many regions of the world. The commentary sees U.S. strengthening of security relations with Japan and Korea and with ASEAN as undertaken to hold back the Soviet Union and contain its possible actions in the Middle East and Gulf region.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Jan 84	3369
12/04/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Manila news agency uses the success of a recent Philippines industrial exhibit in Moscow as occasion for a review of economic and cultural contact between the two nations since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1976. Exchanges of official political, economic and cultural delegations at various levels, beginning	P E C	FBIS (AP) 7 Dec 83	3575

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	with a state visit to the USSR by President Marcos in 1976, have contributed to "further convergence of the two states' views on key world problems." Issues on which the two countries hold "identical or similar views are general disarmament, elimination of vestiges of colonialism and apartheid, and restructuring the international economic order to meet the needs of developing states.			
12/15/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippines and China sign a trade protocol on commodities trade for 1984. The Philippines will export US\$173 million worth of products to China, including agricultural and chemical products, chrome ore and copper cathodes. China is to trade goods valued at US\$167 million, including crude oil, machinery, electrical products, steel, textiles, and other commodities.	E	Asia Research Bulletin 29 Feb 84	3521
12/17/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. President Marcos receives a call from a visiting Chinese delegation led by the director-general of the National Tourism Administration of the PRC.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Dec 83	3529

SINGAPORE

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/06/83	ASEAN/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/USSR. Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have told a Soviet delegation to postpone its planned visit to the three countries. The visiting officials, from the Kremlin's Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry, were to have arrived this coming weekend to engage in discussions on resolution of the crisis in Kampuchea. The action by the three ASEAN states comes following the Soviet shooting down of an unarmed South Korean airliner off the coast of Japan.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 7 Sep 83	3330
09/27/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore has been giving numerous indications of its displeasure over the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last month. A scheduled visit by a Soviet foreign ministry delegation was postponed indefinitely by both Singapore and Thailand. Singaporean officials refused to meet with a Soviet deputy trade minister who paid an unscheduled visit. Performances of Soviet cultural groups in the island nation have been postponed. Aeroflot's thrice-weekly service has faced slowdowns by the Changi Airport staff. The National Trade Unions Congress has recommended a boycott of the 60 to 80 Soviet vessels that dock in Singapore each month.	E P	FBIS (AP) 30 Sep 83	3478
10/04/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singaporean port workers and officials stage a work slowdown in the loading and unloading of a Soviet container ship docked there, as a protest against the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last month.	E P	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 83	3479
11/02/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan discloses that Soviet planes based at Cam Ranh Bay base in Vietnam are conducting spying missions over the South China Sea and the Southeast Asia region. The disclosure was made in an interview with the Singapore Monitor, which also quoted intelligence sources as saying that the US-built facilities at Cam Ranh Bay have come under Soviet control in return for US\$3 to 6 million per day for use in propping up Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.	M P	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 83	3363
11/05/83	SRV/SINGAPORE/USSR. Based on an article in the Singapore newspaper Lian He Zao Bao, the Xinhua News Agency reports that Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan says that Soviet TU-95 aircraft have been flying reconnaissance missions in Southeast Asia out of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Xinhua also says Vietnam and the Soviet Union are conducting joint anti-submarine exercises out of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang naval bases.	M	FBIS (China) 8 Nov 83	3378
11/14/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. The China Offshore Platform Engineering Corp announces that it delivered an oil drilling and production rig later this month to the Wah-Chang International Marine Industry Co of Singapore. The rig can work in water 61 meters deep and drill wells up to 6700 meters deep.	E	FBIS (China) 15 Nov 83	3777
11/15/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. China's Huangpu Shipyard will deliver a \$30 million oil drilling and production rig later this month to the Wah-Chang International Marine Industry Company in Singapore. Turnover of the Wah-Hai number one rig, built to withstand winds of hurricane force, will take place in Canton, China. The rig, the eighth of its kind to be built in China since	E S	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) Nov 83	3340 16

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	the late 1970s, can work in up to 61 meters of water and drill wells up to 6,700 meters deep.			
11/19/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. The first of nine ships being built in China for a Singaporean company is ready for delivery after completing its sea trials. The 1200-ton vessel, built in Shanghai for Sentinel Supply Ships PTA Ltd, will be used to aid and supply offshore oil drilling operations and fight fires at sea.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 21 Nov 83	3477
12/08/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. Singapore will hold its first industrial and trade exhibition in China in Tianjin, near Beijing in April 1984. Organizers of the conference hope to attract some 50 to 70 Singaporean participants to the event. The conference, which will be sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, will feature exhibits related to technology, machinery and equipment in such industries as petrochemicals, machine-building, electronics, textiles and building materials.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 9 Dec 83	3343
12/14/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Singaporean government-led consortium has signed a joint venture contract with two Chinese agencies to build and manage a \$55 million oil-logistics base in Guangdong Province. Thirty percent of the joint venture is owned by Offshore Joint Services of Singapore and seventy percent by the China Nanhai Oil Joint Services Corporation and the Nanshan Development Company. The enterprise will be located at Chiwan near the mouth of the Pearl River, about 45 minutes from Hong Kong by hydrofoil. It will provide support services such as office space, spare parts and shipping facilities to assist the search for oil in the South China Sea. When completed, the installation will have wharves, a helipad, office complexes and other facilities.	E	Asian Wall St Journal (Hong Kong) 15 Dec 83	3129

SOUTH KOREA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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07/14/83	ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that the South Korean Government has complained to the United Nations because China continues to refuse to issue visas to South Koreans wanting to participate in activities in China sponsored by organizations of the United Nations. In April China refused to issue visa to an official of the Korean Institute of Energy and Resources who wanted to attend a hydroelectric power workshop sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The workshop was held in Hangzhou, China from 20 May to 9 June. The Korean Government wants to send a fisheries official to a UN-sponsored workshop being held in China in August.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 14 Jul 83	3701
07/15/83	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of February is valued at 10.5 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 3 million dollars and exported goods valued at 7.5 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Jul 83	3710
07/23/83	ROK/USSR. A Soviet member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Secretariat concludes a week long visit to South Korea. Mr. G. Khoblichenko, visited South Korea to coordinate plans for the upcoming October meeting of the IPU in Seoul. South Korea has invited the Soviet Union and other communist nations to attend the conference.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Jul 83	3642
08/06/83	ROK/PRC. Chinese civil aircraft will begin flights between Shanghai and Tokyo flying over South Korea's flight information region within the next few days. The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) is authorized to fly 30 flights a week on the new route. Chinese pilots will not communicate with South Korean flight controllers, but will continue to be controlled from Fukae, Japan while using the route. Japan Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Pakistan International Airline, and Iran National Airline will also use the new route. The use of the route will save aircraft flying between China and Japan a 171 mile detour that has been used up to now to avoid passing through the South Korean flight information region.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 6 Aug 83	3702
08/08/83	ROK/PRC. A Chinese civil aircraft uses a new air route passing through South Korea's flight information region. This marks the first time the Chinese have used the new route. An agreement worked out between China, Japan and South Korea through the International Civil Aviation Organization promoted the opening of this air route that shortens flights between Japan and China.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 Aug 83	3703
08/10/83	ROK/USSR. The Soviet Union has invited South Korean athletes to attend the 1983 World Amateur Wrestling Championships to be held in the USSR from 22 September to 1 October. This is the third time in recent years the Soviet Union has invited South Korean participation in international athletic competitions. A South Korean team is preparing to go to the USSR for the event. The Soviet invitation was passed to the South Koreans by a Japanese director of the International Federation of Amateur Wrestling.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 83	3644

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/13/83	ROK/PRC. The South Korean Government has not received any contact, direct or indirect, from the Chinese Government concerning a Chinese test pilot who defected to South Korea in a MiG-21 aircraft on 7 August. The South Korean Government is said to have previously turned down a proposal from China to negotiate in a third country concerning a similar incident that occurred in October 1982 and involved a MiG-19 aircraft.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 13 Aug 83	3704
08/14/83	ROK/PRC. For the first time the Chinese Government allows a South Korean Government official to enter China for the purpose of participating in a Guangzhou training program sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Lee Chong Yon, an official of the South Korean National Institute of Fishery Promotion, is participating in the month long training program. Lee is expected to leave China on 10 September.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 8 Sep 83	3707
08/15/83	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of March is valued at 13.6 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 3 million dollars and exported goods valued at 10.6 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Aug 83	3711
08/18/83	ROK/PRC. Six Chinese air pirates who hijacked a CAAC Trident to Seoul in May were sentenced to four to six years in prison by a South Korean court. The six Chinese nationals had demanded political asylum in Taiwan.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 19 Aug 83	3285
08/20/83	ROK/PRC. Six Chinese citizens who hijacked a Chinese civil airliner to South Korea in May are sentenced in the Seoul District Court. The "mastermind" of the hijacking is given a six year sentence, two hijackers who fired weapons and wounded crewmen aboard the civil aircraft are given five year sentences, and the remaining three Chinese are given four year sentences.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 21 Aug 83	3705
08/24/83	ROK/USSR. The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations based in Geneva discusses the issue of Koreans residing on the Soviet-controlled island of Sakhalin who want to be repatriated to South Korea. According to Japanese sources about 3,500 Koreans on Sakhalin want to be repatriated to South Korea. However, the Soviet delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission denies that any Koreans on Sakhalin want to leave the island. The Soviet official criticizes Japan for attempting to be the intermediary between Seoul and Moscow saying that Japan has no right to raise the issue.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 30 Aug 83	3643
08/24/83	ROK/PRC. The Chinese pilot who defected to South Korea in a MiG-21 aircraft on 7 August is extradited to Taiwan. A spokesman for the South Korean Government says that the pilot, Sun Tianqin, requested and was granted political asylum in Taiwan.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 83	3706
08/25/83	JAPAN/ROK/DPKK/USSR. The Soviet Union rejects a Japanese appeal to allow Koreans living on Sakhalin out of the country, claiming they all live a happy life on the northern Pacific island. The Soviet delegate to the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission also rejects as irrelevant the	P C	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 83	3689

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/01/83	Japanese concern for the thousands of Koreans forcibly moved to the then Japanese-held island during World War II. The Soviet representative says, "The Koreans now residing on Sakhalin are not Japanese and Japan has no right to raise the issue..." There are about 40,000-50,000 Koreans on the island. Half of them have acquired Soviet citizenship and 20 percent North Korean nationality.			
09/01/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. The Chinese news media report that a South Korean civil airliner disappeared over the Soviet island of Sakhalin in the northern Pacific. Chinese reporting includes statements from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz accusing the Soviets of shooting down the South Korean aircraft and reports from the official Soviet news agency TASS, which charge that an unidentified plane had violated Soviet airspace and was given warnings, but did not mention what happened to the airliner.	P	FBIS (China) 2 Sep 83	3622
09/02/83	ROK/USSR. A South Korean civil aircraft with 269 passengers and crew aboard is reported to have been shot down by the Soviet Union in the Sea of Japan near Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island early yesterday morning. The area is said to be strategically sensitive to the Soviet Union because of Soviet military forces on Sakhalin and because the nearby La Perouse Strait is used by the Soviet Pacific Fleet. (Map: Flight of the Korean 747).	P M	New York Times 2 Sep 83	3658
09/02/83	ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that an unidentified aircraft violated Soviet airspace twice on the night of 31 August and the morning of 1 September. Pravda says that Soviet fighter aircraft tried to establish radio communication with the aircraft without success. The aircraft is said to have been flying without navigation lights. No further information is provided.	P M	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio) 28 Sep 83	3659
09/03/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. China's permanent representative to the United Nations Security Council, Li Qing, says his country is "shocked at and deplores the incident in which a Soviet fighter went so far as to have shot down a South Korean airliner." Li's statement comes in the midst of extensive Chinese media attention to the shooting down of a South Korean civil airliner on 1 September.	P	FBIS (China) 6 Sep 83	3621
09/03/83	ROK/USSR. South Korea does not directly implicate the Soviet Union in its first official statement following the downing of a Korean civil aircraft on 1 September. Lee Jin-hie, ROK Minister of Culture and Information, says only that "it is almost certain that the civil aircraft has been attacked and shot down by a third country." Lee says that the Korean Government is still trying to confirm the shooting down of the aircraft and the status of the passengers and crew that were on the plane.	P	Korean Herald (Seoul) 4 Sep 83	3646
09/03/83	ROK/USSR. U.S. officials are studying why the Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union near Sakhalin Island on 1 September strayed from its intended flight path. Intelligence experts are working with recordings of communications between the Korean crew and Japanese air controllers and with conversations recorded between Soviet pilots and their ground	P M	New York Times 4 Sep 83	3660

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/03/83	<p>controllers. The report says it is possible that the aircraft strayed into Soviet airspace in an attempt to take a shortcut between Anchorage and Seoul. Korean Air Lines has denied this possibility saying that its pilots are well aware of the danger of entering Soviet airspace.</p> <p>ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that the civilian aircraft that violated Soviet airspace on the morning of 1 September was on a preplanned intelligence mission. Pravda says: "In the light of these facts, the airspace intrusion by the aforementioned plane cannot be regarded as anything but a preplanned act. The obvious hope was that special intelligence objectives could be obtained without hindrance by using civilian planes as a cover."</p>	P M	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio) 28 Sep 83	3661
09/05/83	<p>ROK/USSR. The text of a statement by the Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Air Defense Forces is published by Pravda (Moscow). Colonel General S. Ramanov does not say that the Soviet Union shot down the Korean airliner, but he outlines several measures taken by Soviet fighter aircraft to war a "foreign aircraft" it was over Soviet territory. General Romanov says that Soviet fighter aircraft followed procedures recognized as appropriate by the International Civil Aviation Organization. These procedures include trying to reach the aircraft on an emergency radio frequency, visual maneuvers by the Soviet fighters to attract the attention of the "foreign aircraft," and the firing of warning shots using tracer shells. General Romanov says further that Soviet pilots did not know they were dealing with a civilian aircraft.</p>	P M	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio) 28 Sep 83	3662
09/05/83	<p>ROK/USSR. Kim Chang Kyu, the pilot of another Korean airliner that strayed into Soviet territory in April 1978, says that Soviet fighters fired on his aircraft without warning, killing two people.</p>	P M	New York Times 6 Sep 83	3663
09/06/83	<p>ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) moves one step closer to admitting that Soviet fighters shot down a Korean airliner on 1 September. The newspaper claims that the Soviet interceptors used "the greatest restraint" in dealing with the unidentified aircraft. It says that if the Soviet Union had wanted to destroy the aircraft without warning it could have done so with ground-to-air missiles while the intruder was in Soviet airspace over Kamchatka.</p>	P M	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio) 28 Sep 83	3664
09/07/83	<p>JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. The Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li condemns the shooting down of a South Korean civil airliner by the Soviet Union as a "manifestation of its expansionist policy."</p>	P	FBIS (China) 7 Sep 83	3619
09/07/83	<p>ROK/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan denounces the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean civil aircraft on 1 September. President Chun says: "There is no way the Soviet Union can shun the censure being directed against it by all people for having committed such a reckless test of its formidable up-to-date missiles against a civil airline of a relatively weak country--the worst incident of its kind in the history of</p>	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 Sep 83	3647

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/07/83	<p>aviation." Chun calls on the Soviet Government to acknowledge its obligation to the families of those who died in the incident.</p> <p>ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes the following account admitting that a Soviet fighter aircraft shot down a Korean airliner on 1 September: "The regional Air Defense Forces command, having analyzed the actions of the intruder plane and its route, which passed over military bases in the area of Sakhalin as well, finally came to the conclusion that a reconnaissance plane performing special missions was in USSR airspace. We also reached this conclusion because the plane's course was passing over strategically important regions of the Soviet Union. A fighter fired warning shots, using tracer shells, along the flight path of the intruder plane. This measure is also provided for by international rules. Since even after this the intruder plane did not obey the demand to head for a Soviet airfield and tried to escape, an air defense force fighter-interceptor fulfilled the command station's order to stop the flight. Such actions are fully in keeping with the Law on the USSR State Border, which has been published. In stopping the intruder plane's actions, the Soviet pilots could not know that it was a civilian airplane. It was flying without aerial navigation lights, in the dead of night and in conditions of poor visibility, and it had not responded to signals. The U.S. President's allegations that the Soviet pilots knew it was a civilian plane absolutely do not correspond to reality."</p>	P M	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio) 28 Sep 83	3665
09/10/83	ROK/USSR. ROK Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyup says South Korea will not make substantial changes in its open door foreign policy aimed at promoting better relations with communist nations. Many members of South Korea's National Assembly feel that the South Korean Government should change that policy in the wake of the shootdown of the Korean airliner, and some criticize the Government for not taking retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union. The National Assembly passes a 4-point resolution calling on the Soviet Union to publish a full account of the incident, cooperate with an international investigation, apologize to South Korea and to the families of the victims, and pay all costs associated with the loss of life and the aircraft.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 11 Sep 83	3648
09/12/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. China abstains from voting on a United Nations resolution "deploring" the shooting down of a South Korean civil airliner by the Soviet Union and calling for a full investigation.	P	FBIS (China) 13 Sep 84	3615
09/15/83	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of April is valued at 11 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 2.4 million dollars and exported goods valued at 8.6 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Sep 83	3712
09/20/83	ROK/USSR. A North Korean radio broadcast says that the Soviet ambassador to North Korea has informed the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Soviet Union will not participate in the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference scheduled to be held in Seoul from 4 to 13 October.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Sep 83	3645

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/26/83	ROK/PRC. The Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that China will allow South Korean government officials to visit China to participate in United Nations organizations activities. China refused to grant entry permits to ROK representatives to attend UN conferences held in China earlier this year. South Korean officials will be granted entry permits to attend a fish-breeding program sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Development Program.	P	FBIS (China) 6 Oct 83	3606
10/11/83	ROK/USSR. The Korea Times (Seoul) publishes a report that indicates that the South Korean Government tried to encourage communist countries to send delegations to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference, even after the shutdown of the Korean Air Lines B-747 by the Soviet Union on 1 September. Oh Se-ung, ROK Minister of State for Political Affairs says that before the aircraft incident Mongolia and Hungary had already agreed to come to Seoul. After the incident the South Korean Government sent messages to the Soviet Union and other communist countries guaranteeing the security of their delegates to the Conference. The messages were conveyed through Pio-carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the IPU. The IPU Conference was held in Seoul from 4 to 13 October with 70 nations represented. The Soviet Union and other members of the Soviet bloc did not attend the Conference.	P	JPRS 84661 1 Nov 83	3651
10/11/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast supports North Korea's contention that South Korea was behind the 9 October bombing in Rangoon, Burma that resulted in the death of 17 South Korean Government officials. The broadcast criticizes South Korea for "whipping up tension" on the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Oct 83	3738
10/15/83	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of May is valued at 13.6 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 2.3 million dollars and exported goods valued at 11.3 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Oct 83	3713
10/27/83	ROK/USSR. ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong tells the South Korean National Assembly that the Government plans to continue to promote non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union. Yi says: "It is true that the KAL incident threatened to affect out policy to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but we will continue to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union and other communist countries in non-political fields in light of the importance of these countries to the Korean peninsula."	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 83	3649
11/07/83	ROK/PRC. The South Korean Foreign Ministry says that 87 Chinese of Korean descent were allowed to visit South Korea in the first 9 months of this year. Additionally, 28 of the 87 have been granted permission to stay in South Korea permanently.	P	JPRS (KAR) 19 Dec 83	3708
11/10/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) the newspaper of the USSR Ministry of Defense, criticizes Japan for participating in a military alliance with the United States and Korea that it says is directed against	M	FBIS (USSR) 14 Nov 83	3666

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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11/15/83	socialist states in the Far East. Krasnaya Zvezda claims that Japan is providing credits to South Korea that are being used by the latter for war preparations. The military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea is said to be preparing for aggression against the Soviet Union, North Korea, and China.			
	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of June is valued at 12 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 2.8 million dollars and exported goods valued at 9.2 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Nov 83	3714
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. PM Nakasone says in the Diet that he told visiting Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang that South Korea wishes to improve relations with China. Nakasone is replying to questions by Hideo Den, leader of the opposition United Social Democratic Party, in a session of the upper house Special Committee on Administrative Reform. Nakasone says he conveyed South Korea's wish at Seoul's request when he met the Chinese Party, General Secretary in Japan on 24 November. Nakasone says that in discussing the Korean situation with Ju, he proposed that Japan and China cooperate in the cause of peace on the peninsula. Nakasone says he told Hu that North and South Korea must talk together to establish lasting peace. He also tells Hu that cooperation between Japan, which has close contacts with South Korea and the United States, and China, with its influence on North Korea, would be helpful for achieving peace on the peninsula.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Nov 83	3763
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. The Kyodo News Agency reports that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone informs visiting CCP-CC General Secretary Hu Yaobang that South Korea wishes to improve relations with China. Nakasone says that cooperation between Japan and China "would be helpful for achieving peace on the [Korean] peninsula."	P	FBIS (China) 29 Nov 83	3785
11/26/83	JAPAN/ROK/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) in a front page article says that the Soviet Union has deployed 117 SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles in 17 bases in Soviet Asia and that Japan, China, South Korea, and the Philippines are within striking range. The articles claims that the eastern-most Soviet missile base is a 1,000 km closer to the Chinese border than originally thought. The Japanese newspaper also says that the Soviets are building another three missile bases in the region.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 29 Nov 83	3834
11/30/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Soviet weekly criticizes Japan and South Korea for forming a military alliance with the United States. (Table: The Planned Military Bloc; Map: U.S. Forces in Japan and South Korea).	M	New Times (Moscow) 30 Nov 83	3667
12/15/83	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of July is valued at 10.8 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 2.5 million dollars and exported goods valued at 8.3 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Dec 83	3715

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/20/83	ROK/PRC. The sentences given to six hijackers of a Chinese civil aircraft that landed in South Korea are confirmed by an Appeals Court. The sentences will next be reviewed by South Korea's Supreme Court.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 83	3709
12/27/83	ROK/USSR. The South Korean news agency Yonhap reports that an unnamed government official says that South Korea will resume non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union in 1984. Yonhap notes that the government called back a South Korean delegation that was in transit to an international communications conference held in the Soviet Union shortly after the downing of a Korean airline on 1 September. The South Korean Government also refused to send a delegation to the 1983 World Wrestling Championships held in the Soviet Union in September. The Soviet Government continues to refuse to apologize for shooting down the aircraft or to pay reparations.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 83	3650
12/28/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. The Soviet News Agency TASS says that the Soviet Union is disturbed by the plans that are underway by the United States and South Korea for conducting the TEAM SPIRIT military exercise in South Korea beginning in February 1984. TASS indicates that the Soviet Union is also disturbed by plans to involve Japan in the exercises as a transshipment point for the U.S. military and as a logistical base for U.S. nuclear forces. TASS says: "This escalation of tension and U.S. attempts at upsetting the military balance of forces in the Far East cannot but precipitate appropriate essential measures on the part of the Soviet Union."	M	FBIS (USSR) 29 Dec 83	3668

THAILAND

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/05/83	PAKISTAN/THAILAND/PRC. PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Pakistan and Thailand at the end of this month. While in Pakistan, he is expected to discuss the situation in Afghanistan with officials in Islamabad. While in Thailand, Wu is expected to focus especially on the situation in Indochina. Both China and Thailand previously reached agreement that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea posed a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and frequently have called on Vietnam to withdraw its military forces from the war-ravaged country.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 6 Jul 83	3317
07/08/83	THAILAND/PRC. A Thai cultural delegation, led by Vice Minister of Education Samphan Thongsamak, visits China.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) Jul 83	3293
07/08/83	THAILAND/USSR. Various Thai media note with alarm that their nation faces a military threat from the USSR that is as real and concrete as the 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. This threat includes 108 multi-warheaded SS-20 missiles in the Lake Baikal area of Soviet Central Asia. According to Thai sources, Thailand lies within the 4800 km range of these missiles. The USSR also has 40 Backfire bombers stationed in Asia and capable of a long-range nuclear strike, plus an additional 30 "naval-type" Backfires with the Soviet Pacific Fleet. Two additional Soviet submarines now operate from the Vietnamese base at Cam Ranh Bay and a total of six Soviet subs are active in the South China Sea, including three nuclear-powered vessels. Fifteen Soviet warships patrol the sealanes leading to the bases at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, while Kompong Som in Kampuchea is being developed as a military base and deep water port. This base at Kompong Som will be a direct threat to Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand. Soviet Bear-D reconnaissance aircraft fly ELINT missions in the ASEAN area, while Bear-F planes from Danang carry out submarine detection operations in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.	M	SWB (FE) 13 Jul 83	3294
07/10/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Thai FM Sirithi Savetsila states that Australian FM Bill Hayden's call for some flexibility on the part of the Chinese to facilitate movement towards a political settlement in Kampuchea has been met with a diplomatic response from Beijing stating "Flexibility must not weaken our principle."	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4108
07/10/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A Thai Foreign Ministry delegation returns from China and reports that Thailand and China will try every means possible to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4109
07/10/83	THAILAND/PRC/SRV/KAMPUCHEA. At the conclusion of his 5-day visit to China, Thailand's Under Secretary of State Asa Sarasin says that Thailand and China "hold the identical view that the Kampuchean issue is essentially an outcome of the Vietnamese military invasion and must be solved in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea." During his stay in China, Asa met with State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Jul 83	3415

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/83	THAILAND/PRC. A Thai Foreign Ministry delegation arrives in Beijing for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In subsequent discussions, agreement is reached that Thailand and China will try every means possible to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table to resolve the Kampuchean conflict. Both sides also agree that Vietnam is trying to evade the Kampuchean issue by citing the Chinese threat as an obstacle to a political settlement. The Thai officials are led by Ara Sarasin, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 12 Jul 83	3296
07/11/83	THAILAND/USSR. A senior Thai army officer discloses that a pro-Soviet communist group known as the "Green Star Movement" has surfaced in the northeast to fill the vacuum left by the southwards move of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4131
07/14/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the Soviet Union has said that it will try to block further United Nations aid efforts on the embattled Thai-Kampuchean border. Diplomats note that it would mark the first time that Moscow had formally opposed a UN humanitarian program. The Soviets made clear that they would object to the multi-million dollar U.N. Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) because Western donor countries have in effect ceased food aid to the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 83	4116
07/16/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek states that the "Green Star Movement" is not a new communist group at all.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jul 83	4132
07/19/83	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. A senior Thai navy officer discloses that Laos accommodates about 20 training camps for the pro-Soviet insurgents belonging to the "Green Star Movement."	M	FBIS (AP) 19 Jul 83	4092
07/22/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai FM Siddhi Sawetsila tells the opening session of the conference on the World Balance of Power that the Soviet deployment of 100 SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Far Eastern reaches of the USSR, and the Soviet naval strength in the waters of the region present a growing threat to Asian security. He adds that nearly all of Asia is within range of these missiles. He accuses Vietnam of "contributing to the increase of the Soviet threat to Asia by acting in effect as a trojan horse for the Soviet Union in exchange for the latter's support for its ambitions to dominate Indochina." The Thai leader also notes that Hanoi has transformed the region of SE Asia "into a cockpit of superpower rivalry . . . by providing naval and air facilities to the Soviet forces at Danang, Cam Ranh Bay and Kompong Sam, as well as electronic surveillance facilities elsewhere in Indochina, in exchange for massive Soviet arms and economic support for its adventure into Kampuchea."	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Jul 83	3304
07/24/83	THAILAND/USSR. A senior Thai military official tells The Nation (Bangkok) that the pro-Soviet communist faction, known as Phak Mai, has approached internal Security Operations Command's officials and communist defectors and offered them money in exchange for their support.	M P	FBIS (AP) 26 Jul 83	4133

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/30/83	THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrives in Bangkok for two rounds of talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. It is expected that the Kampuchean situation will be a topic of official discussions and that China will reiterate its support for Thailand's and ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean problem and its condemnation of Vietnam as the aggressor.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4096
07/31/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Visiting Chinese FM Wu Xueqian calls for "strong international pressure" to be applied to Vietnam "in all aspects" to create conditions for a settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4107
07/31/83	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian, visiting Thailand, assures his hosts that Beijing will continue to provide support for Kampuchean guerrillas fighting Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea. He claims that Vietnam is resorting to "political tricks" such as regional conferences and partial troop withdrawals to evade inquiry into their overall presence in Kampuchea. He warns that Hanoi "will not give up easily its interests and position which it has acquired in Kampuchea and its established policy of setting up the Indochinese federation, carrying out expansionism in SE Asia and practicing regional hegemonism."	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 Aug 83	3278
08/01/83	THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, while visiting Bangkok, tells Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that China does not interfere with the Communist Party of Thailand. Wu says that "in handling relations with other communist parties, the Communist Party of China strictly observes the principles of independence, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect."	P	FBIS (China) 2 Aug 83	3600
08/01/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian tells a news conference in Bangkok that China is doing and will continue to do "its best" for the three main resistance groups in Kampuchea but should not be expected to "bear this burden alone."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4112
08/01/83	THAILAND/PRC. Upon returning home from an official visit to China, Royal Thai Navy Commander Admiral Somboon Chuapibul suggests that Thailand explore the possibility of buying Chinese small arms. He tells journalists that on his trip, he visited several arms factories and noted that Chinese pistols and submachine guns were "particularly interesting because they are no less modern than those produced in the West." He adds that Thailand would stand to gain a lot by purchasing Chinese weapons because "most of the arms used by communist insurgents here are from China. If we use Chinese weapons in the armed forces, we would be able to make use of all the arms seized from the guerrillas." Until now, Thailand never has purchased arms officially from China which used to be the main supplier of weapons to the Communist Party of Thailand. During his trip, Admiral Chuapibul also had the occasion to visit several Chinese military and naval bases and dockyards.	M	JPRS (SE) 15 Sep 83	3321

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/02/83	THAILAND/PRC. Bangkok Post reports that with regard to Chinese FM Wu Xueqian's visit to Bangkok, there was much speculation among experts that a rift was developing between ASEAN and China on the Kampuchean problem with different opinions on how to break the impasse.	P	Bangkok Post 2 Aug 83	4110
08/02/83	PAKISTAN/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian returns to Beijing after a tour of Pakistan and Thailand. FEER reports that the main theme of Wu's trip was to boost both countries' morale as they face a perceived threat from occupation forces in neighboring countries.	P	FEER 11 Aug 83	4095
08/05/83	THAILAND/USSR. A delegation of Thai businessmen led by Chamber of Commerce chairman Somphop Sussangkan visits the USSR. In talks with Soviet officials, Somphop expresses Thailand's desire "to expand mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union." Such trade, according to Soviet sources quoting Somphop, would aid Thai economic development and "diminish its dependence on the unstable markets of western states." Thailand reportedly is now the main Soviet trading partner among the ASEAN states and total trade turnover between the two nations increase by 10-12 percent during 1982 over the previous year.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Aug 83	3284
08/08/83	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Vietnam charges that Chinese infantry weapons, with the complicity of the Thai Army, have been supplied to the CGDK insurgent forces in Kampuchea. According to Radio Hanoi, the Chinese weapons were unloaded at U-Tapao in eastern Thailand, and transported by truck to the insurgents. The radio also charges that more than half of the infantry weapons used by Thailand were supplied by China, including B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, and AK-47 and SKS assault rifles.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Aug 83	3437
08/09/83	THAILAND/PRC. A delegation of 16 members of the Thai Parliament depart Bangkok for a 12-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 83	4106
08/16/83	THAILAND/PRC. General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of Thailand's armed forces, departs Bangkok for a week-long visit to China. Sources state that he will discuss Kampuchea and "study Chinese military experience."	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Aug 83	4105
08/18/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Rodney Tasker in FEER (Hong Kong) writes that the reason for Chinese FM Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand was to seek and obtain assurances that Thailand remained as deeply suspicious of Hanoi as ever when Thailand appeared to demonstrate some flexibility in finding a settlement to the Kampuchea problem. A month before his visit, the five ASEAN countries had issued a communique following their annual meeting in Bangkok which ostensibly reflected a new measure of flexibility in ASEAN's approach to Vietnam over its military occupation of Kampuchea. The five appeared to be distancing themselves from their previous firm commitment to the resolutions of the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) as the only basis of settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Aug 83	4097

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/18/83	THAILAND/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that despite the close relationship which China enjoys with Thailand, the Thais recently turned down a request by the Chinese to increase the number of their staff at the embassy in Bangkok. The embassy reportedly has 30 diplomats and Beijing wanted to add six more although it was not specified in which sections they were required.	P	FEER 18 Aug 83	4161
08/20/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. During an 8-day visit to China, Thailand's Armed Forces Supreme Commander Saiyut Koethphon says that even taking into account the current level of Soviet assistance that Vietnamese forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border pose no threat to Thailand. He also feels confident of Thailand's defense capabilities vis-a-vis Vietnam so long as China continues to apply pressure on Vietnam. During his stay in China, the Xinhua News Agency reported on Saiyut's meetings with Yang Dezhi, CPLA Chief of Staff, Xiao Ke, Vice Minister of National Defense, Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of Staff, Zhang Tingfa, Commander of the Air Force, Liu Huaqing, Commander of the Navy, and Vice Premier Wan Li.	M	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 83	3602
08/23/83	THAILAND/PRC. Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Saiyut Koethphon announces on his return from a trip to Beijing that Thailand and China have agreed to expand cooperation in defense matters.	M	SWB (FE) 25 Aug 83	3316
08/25/83	THAILAND/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Thailand is quietly making components for the Chinese-designed B40 anti-tank rocket launcher in a factory on the outskirts of Bangkok. It is also reported that Thai army Rangers have been seen in northeast Thailand near the Lao border, carrying B-40s and also new Chinese-made AK47 assault rifles, although the army's main rifle is the American M16.	M E	FEER 25 Aug 83	4099
08/26/83	THAILAND/PRC. A delegation of the Thai National Assembly led by Assembly President Charubut Ruangsuwan visits China.	P	SWB (FE) 30 Aug 83	3312
08/30/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Thai National Security Council is looking into reports that Soviet spies are using Bangkok as a base for espionage operations in Thailand and Southeast Asia.	P	Bangkok Post 30 Aug 83	4122
08/30/83	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Lao Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan charges China with backing the new Thai communist movement known as "Green Star" and hints that its members are remnants of Thai communist insurgents in Laos.	P M	FBIS (AP) 30 Aug 83	4094
08/31/83	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Soviet Union has agreed to buy 100,000 tons of tapioca products from Thailand for use as animal feed with shipments to begin in late 1983. Thai Tapioca Trade Association president Sukit Wangli is hopeful that the Soviet Union will begin importing tapioca pellets for the same purpose. "If that country annually imports between 500,000 tons to 1 million tons, Thailand will have another important outlet for tapioca products outside the European Economic Community."	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Sep 83	4127

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/01/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon returns from his visit to the PRC and states that it is time for Vietnam to reconsider its policy on the Indochina problem and concentrate more on national economic development for its own benefit.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Sep 83	4098
09/06/83	ASEAN/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/USSR. Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have told a Soviet delegation to postpone its planned visit to the three countries. The visiting officials, from the Kremlin's Southeast Asia Division of the Foreign Ministry, were to have arrived this coming weekend to engage in discussions on resolution of the crisis in Kampuchea. The action by the three ASEAN states comes following the Soviet shooting down of an unarmed South Korean airliner off the coast of Japan.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 7 Sep 83	3330
09/12/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that an unprecedented total of 33 Soviet officials allegedly connected with espionage activities have quietly left Thailand over the course of two weeks. The officials were attached to the Soviet Embassy, assigned to the Soviet trade mission, or held positions with Aeroflot.	P	Bangkok Post 12 Sep 83	4123
10/03/83	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that a Soviet trade delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan T. Grishin held talks in Thailand with Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and top executives of the Board of Trade of Thailand to expand bilateral trade. The Soviet delegation proposed to sell more agricultural machinery and equipment to reduce the deficit in trade with Thailand. When the Thais pointed out that it was difficult to find spare parts for previously imported Soviet equipment, the Soviets proposed that they set up a spare parts center in Southeast Asia to speed up delivery.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Oct 83	4126
10/15/83	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that 12 Soviet advisers were recently sent into Laos to help train guerrillas of the Green Star Movement. The report states that about 60 guerrillas of the new communist movement were receiving training from the Soviet advisers and that 50 Vietnamese soldiers were also participating.	M	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 83	4134
10/25/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand and China sign a protocol setting bilateral trade targets for 1984 which could lead to a sharp increase in Thai rice and sugar exports.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 83	4103
11/06/83	THAILAND/USSR. The Thai Government has refused permission for the USSR to stage a trade fair in Bangkok this month on the grounds that the safety of the premises cannot be guaranteed. The Soviets reportedly had already shipped machinery and manufactured goods to Thailand for the planned fair. The Thai refusal comes at a time when relations between Bangkok and Moscow are strained following the downing of a KAL airliner and the expulsion of a Russian diplomat from Thailand. Eight Thai nationals were among the 269 passengers and crew who perished when the airliner was shot down by Soviet fighters. Earlier this year, a Soviet trade official was arrested at a Bangkok coffee shop as he allegedly accepted secret documents pinpointing	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 Nov 83	3417

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/07/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Thai Government has banned a Soviet trade fair and that the Soviets are reportedly attempting to circumvent the ban by staging a seminar later this month at which their industrial goods could conceivably be displayed. Thai officials state that the reason for the ban is that anti-Moscow sentiment remains high following the Soviet shooting down of Korean airlines 747 on 1 September. The Bangkok offices of Aeroflot had been bombed shortly thereafter.	P E	Bangkok Post 7 Nov 83	4129
11/08/83	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reveals that a deputy leader of the communist movement known as Phak Mai recently revealed Soviet support for the underground party to include study tours in the Soviet Union for Phak Mai leaders and 10 military trucks given through Lao authorities.	P M	FBIS (AP) 8 Nov 83	4135
11/11/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approved a Soviet Union seminar on Russo-Thai trade. The seminar is scheduled for November 21-27. A display of Soviet goods will not be permitted.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Nov 83	4128
11/17/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Air Force Secretary Group Captain Prasoeet Satchukon states that the airfield under construction by the Soviet Union in Ta Mung village of Kompong Som since July this year is now open for use. According to Thai Air Force Intelligence, some transport planes have already landed at the airfield, but that no MiGs have yet been sighted.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 Nov 83	4113
11/22/83	THAILAND/USSR. Soviet trade commissioner in Thailand Yuriy Mikhailov tells a press conference that the Soviet Union is exploring ways to offer technical assistance to Thailand to boost bilateral trade. The total volume of two-way trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union is about 10 times higher now than it was four years ago. According to Soviet Embassy figures, the Soviet Union imported \$183.3 million dollars of Thai goods last year, while exporting to Thailand items valued at \$12.3 million.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 83	4125
11/25/83	THAILAND/USSR. Some 1,000 Thai government officials and employees of state enterprises attend a seminar on national security where it is learned that the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, following the arrest of Soviet trade official Baryshev on 19 May for espionage, summoned its officials and instructed them to halt all espionage activities in Thailand temporarily. According to an official of the Central Intelligence Department, 32 Soviet officials were sent home at that time, 23 of whom worked for the Soviet KGB and GRU. These same officials have since returned to Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 83	4124
12/07/83	THAILAND/PRC. Bangkok Post reports discussions held between Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Chen Muhua and Thai Commerce	E	Bangkok Post 7 Dec 83	4104

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/08/83	Minister Koson Krairoek in Bangkok. Mrs. Chen stated that Thai-Chinese trade is expanding satisfactorily but that both sides should consider trade diversification to products other than traditional items of Thai agricultural produce and Chinese oil and machinery.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Dec 83	4102
12/12/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thai PM Prem holds talks with Chinese foreign trade minister Chen Muhua and a Chinese trade delegation. Afterwards Prem reports that the Chinese delegation had expressed interest in investing in a Thai potash project.	S	FBIS (AP) 13 Dec 83	4101
12/18/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand and China agree to start "joint researches" in areas of mutual interest in a new stage of technical cooperation between the two countries. For the first time, beginning in 1984, the two countries will begin exchanging "experts" in various fields in addition to already existing exchanges where study tours, seedlings and animal species have been exchanged.	S	FBIS (AP) 19 Dec 83	4100
12/18/83	THAILAND/PRC. The fifth session of the Sino-Thai Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation concludes with an agreement for 31 exchanges. Thailand will provide China with 15 exchanges in the fields of seedlings, animal species, and study tours in forestry, agriculture and geology. China will provide Thailand with 16 exchanges in agriculture, health, industry and science and technology fields.	S	FBIS (China) 20 Dec 83	3829

VIETNAM

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/07/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. In a Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary entitled "The Nature of the Kampuchean Issue Must Not Be Distorted," the Chinese criticize Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement that the "Kampuchean issue is mainly a problem between China and Indochina" as "unbridled propaganda". The commentary argues that Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is "supported and abetted by the Soviet Union." The Soviets need Vietnam's threat in Southeast Asia in order to "establish world domination. . . to extend its power and influence in Southeast Asia to control the Straits of Malacca, and to implement its strategy in the Pacific in conjunction with its strategy in the Indian Ocean." According to Renmin Ribao, the "Kampuchean issue is placed against a deep international background and is linked with the struggle of the people of the whole world in safeguarding peace in Asia and the world."	P M	FBIS (China) 11 Jul 83	3420
07/10/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A Thai Foreign Ministry delegation returns from China and reports that Thailand and China will try every means possible to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jul 83	4109
07/10/83	THAILAND/PRC/SRV/KAMPUCHEA. At the conclusion of his 5-day visit to China, Thailand's Under Secretary of State Asa Sarasin says that Thailand and China "Hold the identical view that the Kampuchean issue is essentially an outcome of the Vietnamese military invasion and must be solved in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea." During his stay in China, Asa met with State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Jul 83	3415
07/16/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Xinhua News Agency commentary charges that Vietnam has concluded a "dry-season military offensive" in Kampuchea and has begun a "rainy-season diplomatic offensive." Vietnam says that Kampuchea should be "independent, neutral, and non-aligned." According to the Chinese, Vietnam's definitions of these words is quite different from generally accepted ones. The commentary argues that a Vietnam-controlled Kampuchea will "neutrally (sic) become an outpost for the Soviet Union in its aggression and expansion into Southeast Asia." In addition to having military bases in Vietnam, the commentary says the Soviet Union also has established bases in Kampuchea and Laos which precludes independence, neutrality or nonalignment for any of the Indochinese countries.	P M	FBIS (China) 19 Jul 83	3414
07/18/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam returns 13 Chinese captives at a border crossing station in Lang Son Province. The Chinese nationals allegedly were apprehended "in the act of illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory." At the same time, the Vietnamese Red Cross accepts the return of 19 Vietnamese nationals who were allegedly "illegally captured by the Chinese side while they were engaged in productive activities in Vietnamese territory."	P	SWB (FE) 20 Jul 83	3302
07/21/83	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Nayan Chanda in FEER (Hong Kong) writes that Vietnam is attempting to exploit differences between ASEAN and China over a solution	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 21 Jul 83	4138

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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07/21/83	to Kampuchea. Despite the appearance of unity between ASEAN and China on resolving the Kampuchean question, serious divergences underlie their approaches to the problem. Encouraged by the growing signs of unease between the two, Vietnam has stepped up pressure to make ASEAN countries openly disassociate themselves from China and reach an accommodation with a Hanoi-dominated Indochina.			
	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. A joint communique released at the conclusion of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference singles out China as the key stumbling block to solution of the Kampuchean problem, and affirms that "Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from the latter country unless Beijing ceases its hostile stance." The communique also calls for dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations, but rejects an ASEAN call for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal 30 miles from the Thai-Kampuchean border.	M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Jul 83	2890
07/22/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila tells the opening session of the conference on the World Balance of Power that the Soviet deployment of 100 SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Far Eastern reaches of the USSR, and the Soviet naval strength in the waters of the region present a growing threat to Asian security. He adds that nearly all of Asia is within range of these missiles. He accuses Vietnam of "contributing to the increase of the Soviet threat to Asia by acting in effect as a Trojan horse for the Soviet Union in exchange for the latter's support for its ambitions to dominate Indochina." The Thai leader also notes that Hanoi has transformed the region of SE Asia "into a cockpit of superpower rivalry . . . by providing naval and air facilities to the Soviet forces at Danang, Cam Ranh Bay and Kompong Sam, as well as electronic surveillance facilities elsewhere in Indochina, in exchange for massive Soviet arms and economic support for its adventure into Kampuchea."	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Jul 83	3304
07/28/83	SRV/USSR. According to TASS, the volume of equipment and machinery supplied by the Soviet Union to various coal mines in Vietnam in 1982 increased by almost 150 percent over 1981.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 83	4157
07/29/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Chinese commentary describes Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan's meeting with Soviet President Yuriy Andropov as an indication that the "two countries are still determined to achieve what they describe as 'peace and stability' in Southeast Asia on the basis of the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Aug 83	3373
07/31/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Visiting Chinese FM Wu Xueqian calls for "strong international pressure" to be applied to Vietnam "in all aspects" to create conditions for a settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4107
07/31/83	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian, visiting Thailand, assures his hosts that Beijing will continue to provide support for Kampuchean guerrillas fighting Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea. He claims that Vietnam is resorting to "political tricks" such as regional conferences and	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 Aug 83	3278

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08/01/83	partial troop withdrawals to evade inquiry into their overall presence in Kampuchea. He warns that Hanoi "will not give up easily its interests and position which it has acquired in Kampuchea and its established policy of setting up the Indochinese federation, carrying out expansionism in SE Asia and practicing regional hegemonism."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Aug 83	4112
08/02/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian tells a news conference in Bangkok that China is doing and will continue to do "its best" for the three main resistance groups in Kampuchea but should not be expected to "bear this burden alone."	P	FBIS (China) 2 Aug 83	3372
08/04/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Based on a report from Radio Democratic Kampuchea, the Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union will continue to support Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and that Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan during his July 83 visit to Moscow received assurances from Soviet President Yuriy Andropov for continued "assistance" to Vietnam for its "efforts" in Southeast Asia.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Aug 83	4143
08/06/83	SRV/USSR. Hanoi Radio reports that according to a scientific cooperation plan between the USSR Academy of Sciences and Vietnamese scientific organs, scientists of the two countries will cooperate in studying 56 subjects involving all areas of modern science. In Moscow, some 20 Vietnamese specialists are practicing and exchanging experiences with their Soviet colleagues.	S	FBIS (AP) 9 Aug 83	4152
08/08/83	SRV/USSR. Based on an interview with the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA, China's Xinhua News Agency reports that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach admits that his government provides the Soviet Navy with use of the facilities of Cam Ranh Bay. Thach claims that the Soviets never use military bases in Vietnam against any country in Southeast Asia. He says that the Soviet military presence at Cam Ranh Bay assists Vietnam in "safeguarding" its independence, and that his country does not worry about the effect of over-dependence on the Soviet Union.	M	FBIS (China) 11 Aug 83	3371
08/08/83	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Vietnam charges that Chinese infantry weapons, with the complicity of the Thai Army, have been supplied to the CGDK insurgent forces in Kampuchea. According to Radio Hanoi, the Chinese weapons were unloaded at U-Tapao in eastern Thailand, and transported by truck to the insurgents. The radio also charges that more than half of the infantry weapons used by Thailand were supplied by China, including B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, and AK-47 and SKS assault rifles.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Aug 83	3437
08/10/83	SRV/USSR. Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong receives a visiting Soviet Gas Industry delegation led by Minister V.A. Zinkov. During its stay in Vietnam, the Soviet experts will work with the Council of the Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Natural Gas Venture to develop active measures for	E S	Vietnam Pictorial (Hanoi) Sep 83	2709

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/13/83	the building of "material and economic bases for a planned oil and gas survey in the South China Sea.			
08/13/83	SRV/USSR. The Chinese journal, "Yangcheng Wanbao (Guangzhou)" charges that Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam is an important base for the Soviet Union to strive for hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region." According to the article entitled "Cam Ranh Bay Today," the Soviets have built facilities for logistics, communications, radar navigation, radio monitoring, and berths for nuclear submarines and is building missile launching sites. The Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay has greatly enhanced the Soviet Navy's maneuverability between the Pacific Ocean and the Persian Gulf and presents a greater threat to the passage between the two oceans." The article claims the Soviets have deployed four submarines, two nuclear submarines, one "Kara" class cruiser, one battleship, and a fleet of support-ships at Cam Ranh Bay. One of the Soviet Navy's 37,000 ton "Minsk" class aircraft carriers along with its convoy ships and reconnaissance planes have entered Cam Ranh Bay during military intelligence gathering operations in Southeast Asia.	M	FBIS (China) 17 Aug 83	3601
08/16/83	SRV/USSR. A group of Soviet army and navy lecturers tours Vietnam and visits various military units, the SRV Third Military Region, Quang Ninh Special Zone, and the political-military officers' school of the PAVN General Political Department.	M	SWB (FE) 2 Sep 83	3308
08/18/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Rodney Tasker in FEER (Hong Kong) writes that the reason for Chinese FM Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand was to seek and obtain assurances that Thailand remained as deeply suspicious of Hanoi as ever when Thailand appeared to demonstrate some flexibility in finding a settlement to the Kampuchea problem. A month before his visit, the five ASEAN countries had issued a communique following their annual meeting in Bangkok which ostensibly reflected a new measure of flexibility in ASEAN's approach to Vietnam over its military occupation of Kampuchea. The five appeared to be distancing themselves from their previous firm commitment to the resolutions of the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) as the only basis of settlement in Kampuchea.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Aug 83	4097
08/19/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proposes to China that they agree to a border ceasefire on the occasions of Vietnam's national day on 2 September and China's national day on 1 October.	P M	FBIS (AP) 22 Aug 83	4141
08/19/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proposes a truce along its common border with China from 30 August to 8 October, a period of time which will include the national days of both countries. Under the truce proposal, each side would refrain from all armed and other hostile activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border for the period indicated.	M	SWB (FE) 31 Aug 83	3311
08/20/83	THAILAND/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. During an 8-day visit to China, Thailand's Armed Forces Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon says that even taking into account the current level of Soviet assistance that Vietnamese	M	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 83	3602

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/20/83	forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border pose no threat to Thailand. He also feels confident of Thailand's defense capabilities vis-a-vis Vietnam so long as China continues to apply pressure on Vietnam. During his stay in China, the Xinhua News Agency reported on Saiyut's meetings with Yang Dezhi, CPA Chief of Staff, Xiao Ke, Vice Minister of National Defense, Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of Staff, Zhang Tingfa, Commander of the Air Force, Liu Huaqing, Commander of the Navy, and Vice Premier Wan Li.	M	Bulletin (Sydney) 23 Aug 83	3286
08/25/83	SRV/USSR. The signing of a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam in November 1978 have yielded considerable strategic benefits to Moscow. The naval facilities which the Soviets presently utilize at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang provide the means to deploy a substantial Russian naval and merchant shipping presence in the South China Sea. Cam Ranh Bay has become the USSR's largest electronic surveillance and intercept base outside the Soviet Union. The installation monitors Chinese military movements, the US Seventh Fleet and ship and aircraft movements from the US military facilities at Subic Bay and Clark AFB in the Philippines.	C	FBIS (China) 26 Aug 83	3604
08/26/83	SRV/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Vietnam has denied allegations by the International Federation of the Rights of Man that it has signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia to send Vietnamese people there in exchange for military equipment. An agreement was signed between the two countries in September 1981 to train Vietnamese in Czechoslovakia, but the Vietnamese insist that it was a normal cooperation agreement similar to many signed with other countries.	M E	FBIS (AP) 29 Aug 83	4148
08/28/83	SRV/PRC. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry renews its cease-fire offer to the PRC.	P M	FBIS (AP) 29 Aug 83	4140
08/29/83	KAMP/PRC/USRR. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang criticizes Soviet leader Yuri Andropov for rejecting discussion of Vietnam in the forthcoming third-round of Sino-Soviet talks. The Chinese leader says the Soviet Union must end its support of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea before full normalization of relations can be restored.	P M	Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong) 1 Sep 83	3359
08/29/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam announces that it will unilaterally observe a ceasefire along its border with China "to help Sino-Vietnamese relations."	M	Washington Post 30 Aug 83	3289
08/30/83	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Vietnamese/Soviet Friendship Association led by Chairman Nguyen Khanh Toan leaves for the USSR on a friendship visit.	C	SWB (FE) 2 Sep 83	3307

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/30/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proclaims a unilateral truce along the Sino-Vietnamese border in accordance with its proposal of 19 August and directs its troops to refrain from hostile action. This action by Hanoi comes in spite of Chinese disregard of the earlier Vietnamese offer that both sides observe a ceasefire for a period of time encompassing the national holidays of both nations.	M	SWB (FE) 31 Aug 83	3310
09/01/83	SRV/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian sends a message to Vietnam's Chairman of the State Council Trough Chinh on the occasion of Vietnamese national day. The curt message says the Chinese people "wish to extend warm greetings to the Vietnamese people." Li says that a "time-honored friendship originally existed" between China and Vietnam and that the Chinese Government and people will continue "to exert efforts to restore and develop this friendship."	P	FBIS (China) 2 Sep 83	3623
09/09/83	SRV/PRC. Interviewed in Kuala Lumpur, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach declares authoritatively that Hanoi will not withdraw its forces from Kampuchea unless China signs separate peace treaties with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. He notes that "Nobody can restrain China from aggression," and that Hanoi will not accept international guarantees that China will not again attack Vietnamese territory. Thach also acknowledges publicly for the first time that the Soviet Navy is using the port of Cam Ranh Bay and will continue to do so, but that control of the facilities will remain with the Vietnamese Government. He concedes the Vietnamese debt to the USSR, saying that "We could not have safeguarded our independence without aid from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union does respect our independence," but he adds that Soviet warships have been discouraged from docking in Vietnam since Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.	M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Aug 83	3438
09/12/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Beijing Review publishes a 24-page supplement entitled "The Kampuchean Issue--Its Origin and Major Aspects." The article charges that in 1975, just months after Vietnam won its decades-long battle for liberation the gunfire of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea...disrupted the nascent peace and stability in Southeast Asia." Vietnam has long harbored the ambition of annexing Kampuchea. So long as Vietnam has the backing of the Soviet Union "it could do as it pleased and lord over Southeast Asia." The article continues by saying that Kampuchea is not the only objective of Vietnam's aggression. "Vietnam is trying to realize its long-dreamed scheme... seeking hegemony in the whole of Southeast Asia." The article argues that an even greater danger to peace in the region lies in the fact that Vietnam has provided the Soviet Union with an opportunity to move southwards into Southeast Asia and the West Pacific. Vietnam has become totally dependent on the Soviets politically, economically, and militarily and is now an "instrument of Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia."	P M	Beijing Review 12 Sep 83	3607
09/12/83	SRV/USSR. The USSR is helping Vietnam with its rubber production. Of the total acreage of 500,000 hectares set by the General Rubber Department in	E	JPRS 84743 SE Asia Report 14 Nov 83	4062

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	Hanoi to be under cultivation by 1983, about 11,115 hectares involve cooperative projects with the Soviet Union.			
09/22/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China charges that on the eve of the opening of the 38th United Nations General Assembly, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent "letters to various UN representatives seeking support for Vietnam's "absurd stand on the Kampuchean issue." and removal of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government from the UN. The Chinese charge that Thach's arrogance shows that, supported and utilized by a superpower, the Vietnamese authorities' policy to occupy Kampuchea for a protracted period and pursue regional hegemonism has remained unchanged.	P M	FBIS (China) 23 Sep 83	3609
09/26/83	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that Soviet aid is assisting in the construction of 48 maintenance stations for farming machines.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Sep 83	4153
09/29/83	SRV/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that the Vietnamese navy has quietly acquired some more ships from the Soviet Union. At least four missile-carrying vessels and one fast patrol craft have been delivered to Danang this year. The missile craft are Osa class, each equipped with two Styx surface-to-surface missiles. Before the current delivery the Vietnamese had eight such craft. The other vessel is described as similar to the Chinese Shanghai class fast patrol boat.	M	FEER 29 Sep 83	4145
10/06/83	SRV/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that thousands of Vietnamese refugees resettled on state farms in China are unable to adapt to their new lives. China has accepted more than a quarter of a million ethnic Chinese from Vietnam since Hanoi began expelling them in 1978. Officials concede that 10 percent of the refugees are unable to reconcile themselves to spending the rest of their lives working as farmers on China's state farms. Chinese authorities also say that China's birth control policies--which include pressure on pregnant women with more than one child to have abortions and reductions in salary for each child after the first--are the cause of most problems among the Vietnamese refugees.	P	FEER 6 Oct 83	4139
10/08/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China's official newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of attempting to "lure and deceive the international community into recognizing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea" at the United Nations General Assembly. Renmin Ribao charges that Thach proposed that if ASEAN member countries drop their demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam would not raise the question of the seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. ASEAN foreign ministers attending the General Assembly "upheld their solemn and just stand" on the Kampuchean issue and "flatly rejected" the Vietnamese proposal.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Oct 83	3626
10/17/83	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach visits the Soviet Union and holds talks with Soviet FM Gromyko.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 83	4150

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/22/83	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that rubber farms under the Vietnam-USSR cooperation program have so far this year planted 11,300 hectares of rubber, 1.2 percent more than planned and 16 percent over last year.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 83	4154
10/26/83	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that in the past two years, Soviet experts working on rubber farms in the south have helped train almost 1,000 mechanics and drivers for the southern rubber industry. At the farms built under a Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation program, Soviet experts have joined Vietnamese workers in repairing, maintaining and installing machines and other equipment.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 83	4142
10/27/83	SRV/USSR. First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Council of Ministers Aliyev arrives in Vietnam for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 83	4147
10/27/83	SRV/USSR. A Soviet party and government delegation arrives in Hanoi to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Treaty. The delegation will remain in Vietnam until November 4. It members will visit the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant being built with Soviet aid on the Da (Black) River, and will hold talks with PM Pham Van Dong and other officials in Hanoi. The two sides also will sign an agreement for a long-term program involving economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR. A joint statement on the visit is published (see appendix).	P	Vietnam Courier (Hanoi) Dec 83	3439
10/28/83	SRV/USSR. On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, 3 Nov 78, a Soviet delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers travels to Hanoi. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Aliyev told Vietnamese leaders the Soviet Union "fully supports" the foreign policy pursued by Vietnam in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (China) 2 Nov 83	3375
10/31/83	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR sign a long-term cooperation agreement. The pact covers bilateral collaboration in a wide range of sectors, from agriculture to telecommunications, oil exploration and transportation.	S	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 7 Nov 83	3416
11/02/83	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that in accordance with the USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, over the past three years, the Soviet Union has sent many specialists to Vietnam to open courses on economic management for Vietnamese officials and cadres in various services. The courses have been attended by nearly 4,000 officials and cadres, including more than 100 ministerial officials and nearly 200 provincial cadres.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 83	4149
11/03/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, a Xinhua commentary describes the treaty as a "military alliance" between the two countries. The commentary charges that the "most outstanding development" in Southeast Asia in the past five years is Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Vietnam has the full backing and receives US\$1 million a day from the Soviet Union to carry out its policy of "regional hegemonism" in Kampuchea.	P M	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 83	3376

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/04/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. At the conclusion of an official visit to Vietnam by Soviet first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev on the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Xinhua News Agency charges that a joint statement issued at the end of the visit ignores the tense situation caused by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. The joint statement said, "The root cause of the continued tension in Southeast Asia lies in the hostile policy of the hegemonist and imperialist forces...jeopardizing the sovereignty and integrity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (China)	3377
11/05/83	SRV/SINGAPORE/USSR. Based on an article in the Singapore newspaper Lian He Zao Bao, the Xinhua News Agency reports that Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan says that Soviet TU-95 aircraft have been flying reconnaissance missions in Southeast Asia out of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Xinhua also says Vietnam and the Soviet Union are conducting joint anti-submarine exercises out of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang naval bases.	M	FBIS (China)	3378
11/08/83	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that the Vietnam Maritime Products Service has just received 105 tons of fish caught by Soviet trawlers on Vietnam's territorial water in implementation of the agreement signed between the two countries. The Soviet ships are striving to catch 2,000 tons of fish for Vietnam this year.	E	FBIS (AP)	4155
11/08/83	SRV/USSR. During a recent visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Asia, regional governments expressed mounting concern at the Soviet naval expansion taking place from Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. This installation now includes large depots, communication facilities with radio-monitoring equipment and navigational radar, and bomb-proof submarine pens. In addition, construction has begun on missile ramps. Without speculating on the type of missile to be replaced, it is these ramps that are causing the greatest anxiety to both western and Asian states. Even without any new construction, 12 Soviet warships can be accommodated at Cam Ranh Bay at any one time. The 37,000-ton aircraft carrier Minsk is there now with its escort vessels. There are also at the facility four Tu-95/BEAR reconnaissance planes able to monitor US Seventh Fleet activities at Subic Bay, and capable of ranging as far as northern Australia. Last year, two nuclear submarines, one equipped with cruise missiles, two conventional submarines, a cruiser, a battle cruiser, a fleet of supply ships and various patrol vessels called at Cam Ranh Bay. With its acquisition of	M	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 10 Nov 83	3061

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/10/83	<p>this site, the USSR is able to keep its Pacific Fleet at sea for longer periods. Previously, the 150 vessels of this fleet were based at Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan and Petropavlosk on the Kamchatka Peninsula, and were able to remain at sea for 40 days. With the availability of the new supply and repair facilities at Cam Ranh, the Soviet vessels can remain in the Indian Ocean alone for 45 days. The Soviet installation at Cam Ranh Bay is eight-hours flight from Vladivostok. It could also be used as an intermediate refueling point for Backfire bombers coming from Siberia to attack US installations at Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay in the Philippines.</p> <p>SRV/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that the disappearance of the U.S.-owned oil drilling ship Glomar Java Sea south of the Chinese island of Hainan has resulted in some unusual contacts between Beijing and Hanoi. Vietnam responded positively to China's request for help in searching for the vessel and its 81 crewmen. Vietnam's readiness to cooperate came as a pleasant surprise to Beijing, not only because of the two countries' frigid relations but also because of Vietnam's objections to China unilaterally awarding offshore oil-exploration blocks to foreign companies in the disputed Gulf of Tonkin.</p>	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 10 Nov 83	4136
11/14/83	<p>SRV/USSR. In late October, a Soviet delegation visiting Hanoi signed an agreement for a long-term program of economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. Under this agreement, Soviet assistance in the future will focus on development of the following sectors: In the field of agriculture, the USSR will continue deliveries of farm machinery and equipment, fuel and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Assistance also will be rendered in the cultivation and processing of tropical fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea tobacco and other agricultural crops, the revival of rubber plantations, and the production of rubber. The specific projects will depend on the requirements of the Soviet economy for the foregoing products. In the field of energy, the two sides will continue offshore drilling for oil and gas on the continental shelf off southern Vietnam, and will develop open-pit and underground coal mines. The Soviets will continue to assist in the erection of the Hoa Binh and Chi An hydroelectric stations, the Pha Lai thermal power station, and various high-voltage power transmission lines and substations. In the field of metallurgy, the Soviets will aid in the creation of a modern metallurgical industry in Vietnam, by developing the necessary power and raw material base. Priority will be given to the designing and construction of a steel plant with a capacity of about 500,000 tons of steel a year (using mainly scrap metal as raw material). In addition, a technical and economic study will be carried out to examine the feasibility of erecting a steel-manufacturing complex with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons. In the field of machinery and machine-building, the USSR will render assistance to reconstruct the Hanoi Machinery Plant, to complete a diesel engine factory and a machine shop in the city of Cam Pha, to erect a factory to manufacture spare parts for motor vehicles and tractors, and to construct a repair facility for trucks</p>	E S	Cur Digest Sov Press (Columbus, OH) 14 Dec 83	2694

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	and construction machinery. In addition the two sides will cooperate in the design and construction of an industrial hardware factory, a plant for forge and press equipment and another plant for castings and forgings. In the field of industrial chemistry and petroleum-refining, the two sides will work together to produce phosphorus fertilizers, to create petroleum refineries and petrochemical industries based on SRV domestic resources of oil and gas, and to engage in the production of articles made from natural rubber. The USSR and Vietnam also will cooperate to design and construct a plant for cellulose production, another for viscose fiber production, a third for nitrogen fertilizer and a fourth for caustic soda. In the field of medicine and pharmaceuticals, the two sides will cooperate in the production of various antibiotics. In the field of transportation and communication, the USSR will continue to lend assistance to complete the Thanh Long Bridge over the Red River and to reconstruct railroads in Vietnam, with a view to increasing their capacity. The first rail lines to be so renovated will be the Hanoi-Haiphong and Hanoi-Lao Cai branches. In addition, the Soviets will establish a microwave communications link between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). In the field of geology and mining, the two sides will continue prospecting for oil and gas deposits, and commercially exploitable minerals such as tin, apatite and iron ore.			
11/14/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. On the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Beijing Review charges that Moscow uses Vietnam as a "pawn to threaten and attempt to pin down China from the south. Vietnam is the knife the Soviet Union has at China's back." The most serious developments in Southeast Asia in the past five years have been Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam's attempts to create a "Federation of Indochina," and the appearance of a Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia. Beijing Review claims that "without Soviet backing, Vietnam could not keep its war machine going... would not have the nerve to defy world opinion and instigate aggression against a neighbor...[and] would not stubbornly ignore five UN resolutions condemning its actions and refuse to withdraw its aggressor troops."	P M	Beijing Review 14 Nov 83	3776
11/17/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. Nayan Chanda reports in FEER (Hong Kong) that at the ceremonies for the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam treaty ending in Hanoi on 2 November, there were clear signs that a compromise had been reached between the two allies to insure many more such occasions but that this would also mean a continued stalemate in the Soviet effort to normalize its relations with China.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 17 Nov 83	4144
12/01/83	SRV/USSR. Examples of current Soviet economic projects in Vietnam are the Lam Phao super phosphate fertilizer plant in Vinh Phu Province, the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, and the 1000-ton Soviet-built crane and dredge brought in for joint SRV-USSR offshore oil exploration near Vung Tau.	E S	Vietnam Courier (Hanoi) Dec 83	3440

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/06/83	SRV/USSR. An agreement on cooperation in vegetable and fruit production and export is signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Moscow. Under the agreement the Soviet Union will grant Vietnam a long-term loan with preferential terms enabling Vietnam to import materials and equipment used in producing, processing, delivering and preserving vegetables and fruit.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Dec 83	4156
12/07/83	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR have signed a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1984. Under terms of the pact, Hanoi will export agricultural, forestry, light industrial and handicraft goods to the USSR in exchange for Soviet fuel, fertilizer, metals, chemicals, transportation equipment and consumer goods.	E	Asian Wall St Journal (Hong Kong) 8 Dec 83	4063
12/10/83	SRV/USSR. China's Xinhua News Agency reports the Soviet Union has intensified economic penetration and control over Vietnam under the guise of taking new measures to increase "economic cooperation." Vietnam's economic planning is to be "geared more to the needs of the Soviet Union" with Vietnam to supply and process materials for the Soviet Union's economy. Vietnam will supply the Soviets with oil and natural gas, rubber, coffee, and other agricultural products and will process cotton, wool, and medicinal materials supplied by the Soviets for re-export to the Soviet Union in finished forms.	E	FBIS (China) 13 Dec 83	3379
12/11/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In a broadcast to Kampuchea, China charges that the Soviet Union "under the pretext of common administration" is infiltrating the Vietnamese economy. The Soviet Union is "extending its hand deeper into every field of the Vietnamese economy." China also claims that more than 11,000 Vietnamese have been sent to the Soviet Union "in the name of labor cooperation" to work in mines and factories as a means of partially repaying Vietnam's debt to the Soviet Union. The Soviets are using Vietnam's labor and resources to serve its own economy and to recoup expenses in providing for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea according to the Chinese broadcast.	P M	FBIS (China) 12 Dec 83	3818
12/14/83	SRV/PRC. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry denies that China and Vietnam have had "secret contacts" on the situation in Kampuchea. Qi Huaiyuan of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department claims that Vietnam is spreading rumors aimed at "reducing the pressure of international demands for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."	P M	China Daily (Beijing) 15 Dec 83	3821
12/15/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC. Willy Van Damme in FEER (Hong Kong) reports that several key parties to the Kampuchea dispute are putting out feelers so that they may be ready to modify their stance on the issue. In an interview, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach spoke of the possibility of better relations with China and indicated that the border between the two countries was quieter. Thach stressed that the Chinese press had adopted a more favorable attitude toward Vietnam. The Chinese are said to have withdrawn a considerable number of troops to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Dec 83	4137

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. After holding talks with the three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) China's President Li Xiannian reiterates his country's support for Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. Li says the coalition government has led the [Kampuchean] people on various fronts in a successful struggle. Li endorses the three visiting leaders saying the "Chinese people have high esteem for the indelible contributions of Samdech Sihanouk in defending national independence and dignity. They also appreciate the unremitting efforts of Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in the struggle for national salvation."	P	FBIS (China) 16 Dec 83	3823
12/16/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) carries a year-end review article on the situation in Kampuchea which charges that Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea is "encouraged and supported by the Soviet Union." Soviet aid to Vietnam amounts to more than \$1 million a day, and "vast quantities" of war material which are "steadily transported" to Vietnamese troops. The official Chinese newspaper also charges that during visits by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa to ASEAN member nations throughout 1983, he urged them to accept Vietnam's fait accompli in Kampuchea.	P M	FBIS (China) 20 Dec 83	3358
12/17/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Hu Yaobang, Gen Sec of the CCP-CC, meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Norodom Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan, and Prime Minister Son Sann, and reaffirms China's "unreserved support" for their cause. Hu says, "We now back your united struggle, and in the future when you win victory in your resistance war, we will also support you in your united effort to rebuild your country."	P	FBIS (China) 19 Dec 83	3824
12/20/83	VIETNAM/USSR. The USSR has significantly expanded its military profile in Southeast Asia in the past three years. Last month for the first time, Soviet offensive aircraft, consisting of at least nine Tu-16/BADGER medium-range bombers were deployed at Cam Ranh Bay. There are also at the same facility two Tu-95s that were moved from Danang and two Tu-142 reconnaissance aircraft. In addition, on any given day there are approximately 20 to 22 Soviet combat or combat support vessels operating out of Cam Ranh Bay. According to US and Asian officials, the Soviet military buildup in Vietnam is related both to a desire to offset US predominance in the region and to enhance Moscow's rapid deployment capabilities in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and its influence over strategic shipping lanes. The Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay, an intermediate destination between the Indian Ocean and the naval base at Vladivostok, permits Moscow's projection of power in the region much more expeditiously by saving about three days to two weeks of travel time from naval bases in the Soviet Far East.	M	Washington Post 21 Dec 83	3347
12/20/83	LAOS/SRV/USSR. Based on a report from the Thai press that quotes the deputy governor of the northeastern Thai province of Nong Khai, China's Xinhua News Agency says that the Soviet Union has sent a number of MiG-17 and MiG-21 fighter planes to Laos "in an attempt to tighten its control	M	FBIS (China) 23 Dec 83	3833

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/23/83	over that country." The fighters are being used to train Laotian pilots at an airbase south of Vientiane which has been expanded by Vietnamese troops in Laos.			
12/23/83	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed its "grave concern" over the deployment in November 83 of nine Soviet TU-16 bombers at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. An unidentified foreign ministry official is quoted by China's Xinhua News Agency as saying the "Soviet Union is trying to increase its military presence in the northwest Pacific... which may also pose a potential threat to Japan."	M	JPRS (China) 16 Jan 84	3355
12/27/83	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that a delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for Labor and Social Questions visited Vietnam from 15-27 December. In sessions with the host ministry the delegation reviewed the issue of labor cooperation and discussed a cooperation plan for 1984 and years following.	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Dec 83	4151
12/27/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan, meet with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission, who says that "China and Democratic Kampuchea are waging a common struggle against hegemonism and in defense of world peace."	P	FBIS (China) 27 Dec 83	3825
12/29/83	SRV/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that up to 22 Soviet warships are now stationed at Vietnam's American-built Cam Ranh Bay on any given day. This reflects more than a threefold increase in the Soviet presence since 1980. Soviet units include: 2 to 4 submarines, 4 to 6 surface vessels and 10 to 12 support ships in addition to Tu95 Bear and Tu16 Badger reconnaissance and strike aircraft operating from the adjacent Cam Ranh Bay air facility. The Soviets are understood to have improved communications and intelligence-gathering facilities at Cam Ranh Bay.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Dec 83	4146
12/30/83	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. An editorial in a pro-Moscow Jakarta daily urges ASEAN leaders to take note of a statement by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang ensuring PRC military support for the anti-Vietnamese CGDK coalition. The editorial cautions that ASEAN "should not be reckless in supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition, which is nothing more than an extension of China's arm in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	3457

Appendix A

Joint Statement by ASEAN Foreign Ministers

titled

"An Appeal for Kampuchean Independence"

Jakarta, 20 September 1983

JOINT STATEMENT BY ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS¹

THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ANNOUNCES THAT THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PROF. DR. MOCHTAR KUSUMAATMADJA IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF ASEAN TODAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1983 IS ISSUING HERewith A JOINT STATEMENT OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ASEAN COUNTRIES AS FOLLOWS:

"AN APPEAL FOR KAMPUCHEAN INDEPENDENCE"

THE ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS H.E. MOCHTAR KUSUMAATMADJA (INDONESIA), H.E. TAN SRI GHAZALI SHAFIE (MALAYSIA), H.E. GENERAL CARLOS ROMULO (THE PHILIPPINES), H.E. MR. S. DHANABALAN (SINGAPORE), AND H.E. ACM SIDDHI SAVETSILA (THAILAND) IN CONTINUING THEIR EFFORTS TO CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO THE SEARCH FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE QUESTION OF KAMPUCHEA HAVE TODAY AGREED TO ISSUE THIS IMPORTANT APPEAL.

1. THE CENTRAL ISSUE IN THE KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM IS THE SURVIVAL OF THE KAMPUCHEAN NATION AND THE RESTORATION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY. THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES, THE EXERCISE OF SELF-DETERMINATION AND NATIONAL RECONCILIATION ARE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR THE SURVIVAL OF AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN KAMPUCHEA. THE CONTINUING FOREIGN OCCUPATION OF KAMPUCHEA AND VIOLATION OF KAMPUCHEAN SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY THREATEN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

¹Indonesia (Republic of). Indonesia News and Views. vol 111 (22 September 1983), p. 2.

2. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEREFORE CALL ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY VIETNAM AND THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AS WELL AS OTHER STATES CONCERNED TO JOIN THEM IN INTENSIFYING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A JUST SOLUTION WHEREBY KAMPUCHEA CAN EMERGE ONCE AGAIN AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN NATION IN FACT AS WELL AS IN LAW.

3. IN ORDER TO RESTORE KAMPUCHEA'S INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS FURTHER APPEAL TO ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED TO REFRAIN FROM ALL INTERFERENCE, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF KAMPUCHEA AND TO RESPECT THE NEUTRAL AND NON-ALIGNED STATUS OF KAMPUCHEA, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO THE LEGITIMATE SECURITY CONCERNS OF ALL COUNTRIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

4. MOREOVER, FOLLOWING THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM KAMPUCHEA, THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE MUST BE ABLE TO EXERCISE THEIR INALIENABLE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION THROUGH INTERNATIONALLY-SUPERVISED ELECTION IN WHICH ALL KAMPUCHEANS SHALL PARTICIPATE AND ALL POLITICAL GROUPS IN KAMPUCHEA SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO WORK TOWARDS THE GOAL OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.

5. IN CONSONANCE WITH THE ON-GOING INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS REITERATE THEIR WILLINGNESS TO CONSULT WITH ALL PARTIES CONCERNED REGARDING POSSIBLE INITIAL STEPS THAT COULD BE TAKEN IN PURSUIT OF A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM, THESE STEPS COULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- A. WITH REGARD TO THE DECLARED INTENTION OF VIETNAM TO CONDUCT PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWALS, SUCH PARTIAL WITHDRAWALS SHOULD TAKE ON A TERRITORIAL BASIS, AND COULD BEGIN WITH WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WESTERN-MOST TERRITORY OF KAMPUCHEA ALONG THE THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER. THESE WITHDRAWALS SHOULD BEGIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN PHASES WITHIN A DEFINITE PERIOD TO BE WORKED OUT AS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT.

B. IN THIS CONTEXT, A CEASE FIRE SHOULD BE OBSERVED IN THESE AREAS, WHICH SHOULD THEN BE CONSTITUTED AS SAFE AREAS FOR UPROOTED KAMPUCHEAN CIVILIANS UNDER U.N.H.C.R. AUSPICES. IN ADDITION, PEACE-KEEPING FORCE-OBSERVER GROUPS SHOULD BE INTRODUCED TO ENSURE THAT THE WITHDRAWALS HAVE TAKEN PLACE AND THE CEASE FIRE AND SAFE AREAS ARE RESPECTED. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES COULD BE ENCOURAGE IN THESE SAFE AREAS.

6. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, CONSCIOUS OF THE PLIGHT OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE RESULTING FROM THE RAVAGES OF WAR AND MINDFUL OF THE NEED FOR THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF KAMPUCHEA AND THE REHABILITATION OF THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE, HEREBY APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO MOBILISE RESOURCES FOR THE PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE AS PART AND PARCEL OF THE COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM. AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF KAMPUCHEA SHOULD BE CONVENED AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1983.

Appendix B

Vietnam-USSR Joint Statement on the Fifth Anniversary
of the Signing Friendship and Cooperation Treaty

Hanoi, 4 November 1983

VIETNAM — USSR

JOINT STATEMENT¹

A Party and Government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, led by G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from October 27 to November 4, 1983, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam — USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. On November 3, 1983 talks were held between the Soviet Party and Government delegation and the Vietnamese Party and Government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A Joint Statement was issued on November 4, 1983. Following are some important excerpts:

On Vietnamese — Soviet relations, the Statement said:

¹ Vietnam Courier (Hanoi) 12/83, p. 1.

"During the talks, the two delegations note with satisfaction that Vietnamese — Soviet relations have developed fruitfully, in line with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the SRV and the USSR on November 3, 1978. The Treaty shows the desire of the Parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union to constantly consolidate and strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. The Treaty has become a firm instrument of the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for the security of nations, and has had a positive effect on the development of the situation in Asia against the warlike imperialist and international reactionary forces.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics once more reaffirm that the decisive factor for the constant development of Vietnamese — Soviet relations is the fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, based on ideological unity, mutual respect and trust, and on their common objective of fighting for peace and building socialism and communism. The two sides express their determination to strive for the consolidation and development of Soviet — Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism — Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the Vietnamese — Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

"The two sides stress the special importance of the meetings between Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov for the constant consolidation of the fraternal friendship between the Parties and peoples of the two countries.

"The participants in the talks are for the continued promotion of relations between the two Parties at all levels and stress that in the present situation, ideological cooperation among the fraternal Parties in the struggle against the hostile ideology is of particularly important significance. They are determined to coordinate their actions in this area ever more closely.

"The two delegations express profound satisfaction at the all-round and strong development of Soviet — Vietnamese cooperation in economy, science and technology. The remarkable results of this cooperation are contributing to solving the tasks of the national economies of the two countries. This cooperation has in a practical way helped Vietnam overcome difficulties and imbalances in its economy, develop production, improve the people's living conditions, and build the material and technical bases of socialism.

"The two sides consider the perfecting and enhancement of the effects of economic, scientific and technological relations between the two countries to be an important task.

"On behalf of the Communist Party, the Government and people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the Government and people of the Soviet Union for their strong support and their generous and effective assistance to Vietnam's socialist construction and national defence.

"To concretize the important questions discussed by Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at their meetings in December 1982 and July 1983, the two sides have examined some questions relating to Vietnamese — Soviet economic cooperation in the period to come, particularly in the fields of energy and metallurgy, expansion of the production of export goods, and further consolidation of the multi-sided relations between Vietnam and the Far-Eastern and Siberian regions of the Soviet Union.

"As a result of the talks, the two sides have signed a long-term program on the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet delegation once again reaffirms the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union to support and give all-round assistance to fraternal Vietnam to help it develop its economy, science and culture, bring into full play the achievements of socialism, and defend its independence and sovereignty.

"Vietnam and the Soviet Union are determined to further develop cooperation between the two countries, accelerate the process of cooperation and international division of labour within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The two sides believe that the forthcoming Summit Conference of the member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on economic problems will further deepen socialist economic integration."

On the pressing issues of the world situation, the participants in the talks note that "the struggle between the two antagonistic social systems is more acute than ever. Imperialism, first of all the United States, is speeding up the arms race, conducting provocations in many regions, and committing gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries. These activities are aimed at checking and putting back the development of the world socialist system, the countries having won back their independence, and the national liberation movement. The two sides strongly denounce these activities which are rendering the international situation extremely tense. They stress that there is now no more urgent task for the world's people than to frustrate all aggressive plots of the militarist forces. The initiatives expounded in the political declaration of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of the Party and State leaders of socialist countries, and the Soviet Union's proposals on the condemnation of nuclear war, on a nuclear freeze, and on banning the use of force in outer space and from space to earth are all aimed at achieving this objective.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's September 28, 1983 Statement, and stresses that this is a document of great political significance, a firm response to Washington's militarist foreign policy and to Reagan's hostile attacks on the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

"The imperialist plan to deploy new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the hope of winning military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries portends very grave dangers for the destiny of peace. The Vietnamese side voices its strong support for the counter-measures recently taken by the Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at maintaining the equilibrium of forces in nuclear weapons between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO in Europe. The Vietnamese side highly values the new proposals set forth by the Soviet Union on October 27, 1983 which reflect the Soviet Union's sustained efforts in reaching agreements at the Geneva talks.

"The two delegations sternly condemn the imperialist and other reactionary forces for their provocations against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries."

On the situation in Asia in general and in Southeast Asia in particular, the Statement said:

"The two sides emphasize the increasingly grave threat caused by Washington's encouraging the revival of Japanese militarism and trying to involve Japan in its war preparation plans in Asia and the Pacific, and in NATO's militarist line.

"Vietnam and the Soviet Union consistently stand for turning Asia into a continent of peace and good neighbourliness. The two sides are interested in the socialist countries' proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia, including the proposals on confidence-building measures for the Far East, the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific area, and other proposals aimed at the above-mentioned objectives.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the Soviet Union's principled line aimed at normalizing its relations with the People's Republic of China.

"The two sides have exchanged views on numerous issues related to the situation in Southeast Asia. They stress that the root cause of the continued tension in Southeast Asia lies in the hostile policy of the hegemonist and imperialist forces, which is jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and in the unceasing outside interference in the affairs of this region. The Soviet Union entirely supports the three Indochinese countries struggle to foil all manoeuvres of these forces.

"The two sides hold that in order to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia, it is necessary first of all to end outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region.

"The problems of Southeast Asia can be solved only by peaceful means and by the promotion of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual respect, non-imposition and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"The Soviet Union totally supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the constructive proposals set forth by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turning this region into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. It totally supports the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its efforts to normalize its relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, in the interests of the two peoples and of peace in Asia.

"The Soviet Union acclaims the decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to annually withdraw Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. This troop withdrawal is a clear indication of the constant

growth of the Kampuchean revolution and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"The Soviet Union welcomes the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and welcomes the success of the Vietnam -- Laos -- Kampuchea Summit which has affirmed the three countries' line of ceaselessly developing their solid alliance. The close unity and solidarity among the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples is an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

"The Vietnamese and Soviet delegations welcome the steady steps forward of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its national and social revival. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have given and continue to give vigorous support to the Kampuchean people in their endeavour to build a new society and safeguard the gains of the Kampuchean revolution.

"The two sides declare that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people -- is the only government entitled to decide any issue concerning Kampuchea. The two sides resolutely condemn the schemes of using the United Nations to cover up constant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and will constantly support this country's efforts to regain its legal seat at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

"Vietnam and the Soviet Union declare their fraternal solidarity with the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in their socialist construction and national defence."

Appendix C

Soviet Commentary on KAL 007 Incident

USSR Government Statement on 'Intruder Plane'

USSR GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 'INTRUDER PLANE'¹

PM070915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1 Second Edition

["Soviet Government Statement"]

[Text] The TASS statement, published on 2 September of this year on instruction of the Soviet Government, already reported the rude violation of the state frontiers of the Soviet Union by a plane that on the night of 31 August - 1 September intruded into the air space of the USSR over the Kamchatka Peninsula and then in the course of 2 hours had flown over the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin Island. It also mentioned the measures taken by the anti-aircraft defences, both ground and air ones, with the aim of forcing the plane to land at one of the airfields on Sakhalin Island. The subsequent investigation confirmed the earlier mentioned data and supplemented it.

The intruder plane entered the air space over Kamchatka in an area where a most important base of the strategic nuclear forces of the USSR is located. At the same time -- and this is now admitted by the American side -- another spy plane of the United States Air Force, a RC-135, that is similar to it, was in the same area near the Soviet border at the same altitude.

Several Soviet interceptor planes were sent aloft. One of them monitored [kontroliroval] the actions of the American RC-135 plane. A second flew into the area where the intruder plane was and signaled to it that it had intruded into the air space of the USSR. The warnings were ignored.

When it was approaching Sakhalin Island the intruder was again intercepted by fighter planes of the anti-aircraft defenses. And again attempts were made to establish contact with it, including with the help of the known general call signal on the international emergency frequency of 121.5 megacycles. Contrary to the false contentions of the United States President, Soviet anti-aircraft defense fighter planes are outfitted with communication equipment in which this frequency is fixed. So these signals had to be received by the intruder plane, but it did not respond to them. Neither did it respond, as it has been said earlier, to other signals and actions of the Soviet fighter planes.

The Soviet Radio Control Services picked up short coded radio signals transmitted from time to time, such signals that are usually used in transmitting intelligence information.

¹FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 7 September 1983, p. C1.

The anti-aircraft forces command of the area, having analyzed thoroughly the actions of the intruder plane, its route passing also in the area of Sakhalin over military bases, definitively arrived at the conclusion that a reconnaissance aircraft performing special tasks was in the air space of the USSR. We arrived at this conclusion also because of the fact that the plane was flying over strategically important areas of the Soviet Union. The fighter plane made warning shots with tracer shells along the route of the intruder plane. Such a measure is envisaged by international rules.

Since even after this the intruder plane did not obey the demand to fly to a Soviet airfield and tried to evade pursuit, the interceptor-fighter plane of the anti-aircraft defences fulfilled the order of the command post to stop the flight. Such actions are fully in keeping with the Law on the State Border of the USSR which has been published.

The Soviet pilots, in stopping the actions of the intruder plane, could not know that it was a civilian aircraft. It was flying without navigation lights, at the height of night, in conditions of bad visibility and was not answering the signals.

The assertions of the U.S. President that Soviet pilots knew that it was a civilian aircraft are absolutely not in keeping with reality.

Dozens of international air routes pass over Soviet territory. Foreign planes have been flying them for many years and nothing has been happening to them so far as they observe the rules.

We will continue to act in keeping with our legislation, which is fully in accord with international regulations. This wholly applies to the question of ensuring the security of our borders.

It is the sovereign right of every state to protect its borders, in particular, its airspace. This is one of the commonly recognized principles of international law on which relations between states rest. So the U.S. President makes himself out as an ignorant saying, as he did in his address on 5 September that the Soviet Union "arbitrarily proclaims" its borders in the airspace ['proizvolno obyarlyayet' svoi granitsy v vozdushnom prostranstve].

But the point here, of course, is not the ignorance of one U.S. official or another. The point is a deliberate pre-planned action in an area that is strategically important to the Soviet Union. The instigators of that action could not help realizing what its outcome could be, but went ahead with a major intelligence operation with the use, as is now becoming clear, of a civilian plane, deliberately exposing its passengers to mortal danger.

Can anyone imagine anything more cynical than Reagan's statement that no one will ever know how data was fed into the plane's computer that subsequently directed the plane into Soviet airspace to carry out its spying mission. It was not a technical error. The plan was to carry out without a hitch the above intelligence operation, but if it was stymied, to turn all this into a major political provocation against the Soviet Union.

This conclusion is confirmed by all subsequent actions of the U.S. Administration. Its leaders, including the U.S. President, launched a malicious and hostile anti-Soviet campaign over a very short time, clearly using a pre-arranged script. Its essence has been revealed in its most concentrated form in the televised speech of U.S. President R. Reagan on 5 September -- to try to blacken the image of the Soviet Union and discredit its social system, to provoke a feeling of hatred toward the Soviet people, to present the aims of the USSR foreign policy in a distorted perspective, and to distract attention from its peace initiatives.

In a situation when tensions and anti-Soviet hysteria are being whipped up, U.S. leaders would like to evade the solution of major international problems on which the destinies of the peoples depend. And the moment for this provocation has been purposefully chosen. It has been staged precisely now at a time when the question is being solved whether the arms race will be stopped and the threat of nuclear war removed or this threat will keep growing. All indications are, including the mentioned speech of the U.S. President, that the U.S. Administration intends to follow the road of intensifying confrontation with the Soviet Union. R. Reagan's credo, to quote him, is "peace through strength."

No amount of discourse upon "the moral values," "the spirit of humanism," "the value of human life" can cover up such a policy. Can the statesmen of the country that deprived millions of people in Indochina of their lives in a most brutal manner, which, at one with Israeli aggressors, are killing the Lebanese and Palestinians, and whose conscience is burdened with tens of thousands of deaths of Chilean and Salvadoran patriots speak of morality and humanism? The list of crimes committed by American imperialism is a long one and can be continued.

The people on the plane that was used by American special services for their dirty aims fell victim to a fresh crime.

The Soviet Government expresses regret over the death of innocent people and shares the sorrow of their bereaved relatives and friends. The entire responsibility for this tragedy rests wholly and fully with the leaders of the United States of America.

Appendix D

Reportage on Rajiv Gandhi Visit to the USSR

1. India's Rajiv Gandhi on 10-Day Visit to USSR
2. India's Rajiv Gandhi Interviewed During USSR Visit

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI ON 10-DAY VISIT TO USSR ¹

Met by Shitikov

LJ042253 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Rajiv Gandhi, member of the Indian Parliament, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party, arrived in Moscow today. [Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0240 GMT on 5 Jul 83 in a similar report adds: Mr Gandhi is "...on a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. He was received at the airport by the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. A. P. Shitikov, and other senior officials."]

Talks With Shitikov

LJ052152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, held talks today with Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and member of the Indian parliament, who arrived in Moscow yesterday. The conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, stressed that the struggle of the USSR and India against the threat of war and the arms race, for equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems is an important factor in world politics which has a favorable influence on the international situation.

Interviewed in Delhi

PM051510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with R. Gandhi, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party National Committee, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Firm Factor of Stability"]

1FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 6 July 1983, p. D1.

[Text] Delhi, 4 Jul -- The struggle for peace and detente and against the threat of nuclear war is now of the greatest importance to all mankind, eminent Indian politician and public figure Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the National Committee of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, and member of the Indian parliament, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent on the eve of his departure for the USSR. The acceleration of the nuclear arms race in the world is fraught with the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe. India shares the universal anxiety over this threat to peace with other peace-loving countries. The recent nonaligned summit in Delhi paid special attention to questions of the struggle for peace and against thermonuclear war. We are worried by the stoking of international tension and the new threats to peace in various parts of the world. There is also an urgent need now to change the structure of the international economic system, which would accord with the interests of all countries, both developing and developed. We believe that all these problems -- peace, detente, disarmament, and development -- are inextricably and organically interconnected.

India has frequently stressed, R. Gandhi continued, that it is essential, come what may, to strengthen peace and detente, eliminate the very threat of war, and take specific steps toward universal and total disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. We support all constructive proposals in this direction. India welcomed the Soviet Union's statement that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons as an important step in the direction of total prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for supporting the Indian proposal to conduct talks to adopt an international convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons and the resolution submitted at the UN General Assembly by India and other countries on "freezing nuclear weapons." We express the hope that the great powers will display persistence in holding disarmament talks.

India believes, R. Gandhi continued, that international problems must be resolved through peace talks and not with the aid of threats or the use of force. Here the limitation of the arms race should be conducted by simultaneous, joint efforts in order to prevent the disruption of parity. India and the nonaligned countries support any steps promoting the consolidation of trust between states and the elimination of the danger of war.

Rajiv Gandhi rated highly the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation which have been established between India and the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet relations, he said, are characterized by equality, mutual respect, and understanding. Our friendship is based on trust and good will on both sides. Mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries is expanding steadily in various fields. Indian-Soviet friendship is strengthened by meetings between the leaders of the two

countries at summit level and the continuing exchange of opinions on the main issues of international politics. It is no accident, therefore, that relations between the USSR and India are rightly considered to be an excellent example of peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation between two different political, economic and social systems. Both our countries are continuing to strengthen these relations. The friendship between India and the Soviet Union has become a firm factor of peace and stability throughout the world.

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI INTERVIEWED DURING USSR VISIT²

LD131101 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 13 Jul 83

["To Strengthen Peace is the Chief Concern" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- To secure stronger peace throughout the world and to avert the threat of a nuclear conflict is the chief concern of the government and people of the Soviet Union. I have arrived at this conclusion as a result of meetings and conversations with prominent state and public figures, parliamentarians, and scientists during my visit to the Soviet Union, Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the INC (I) party, member of Indian Parliament, has told TASS political news analyst Boris Chekonin. The high guest has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soviet people's sincere, universal striving for peace, he said, has produced an indelible impression upon me. To my mind, one of the reasons of this is in the fact that the Soviet people experienced all the horrors of war during World War II.

We in India, Rajiv Gandhi went on to say, follow with concern the sharpening of tension in the world. Our particular concern is being aroused by the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. A nuclear conflagration, if breaking out, would affect the peoples of not only the European continent but of the whole world as well. This is why the recent Soviet peace initiatives have been taken in India with a sense of great satisfaction. It is now necessary that these initiatives bring practical results. This is all the more important in the present situation when the United States has reportedly virtually introduced a state of high alert, and the fingers of the Pentagon operators are literally on the launch buttons of nuclear installations. It is not difficult to imagine what dangers such "alert" is bringing to mankind. What if an operator makes an error or a computer develops a fault? Mankind now has a margin of about 30 minutes to eliminate such an error. After the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the margin will shrink to 6-8 minutes.

²FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 15 July 1983, p. D1.

India does everything to secure stronger peace and relaxation of international tension. This is illustrated, in particular, by its peace initiatives with which it came forward recently as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Peace is necessary for the peoples of all countries, including those of the developing states. Without a lasting peace, in the conditions of the arms race one cannot speak and think in earnest about economic development plans. Our country does, in practice, everything to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all states, including the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet relations have a firm basis -- the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation -- signed on August 9, 1971.

The treaty is an important landmark in Indian-Soviet relations. It serves as a vivid example of all-round peaceful cooperation between two countries with different political systems. There would be no today's aggravation of the international situation if more examples of such cooperation between states existed in the world.

The main thing for us now is jointly to struggle for the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union makes its great contribution to the struggle for peace. India is likewise full of determination to achieve concrete results in strengthening international peace. Indian-Soviet economic contacts also have great prospects. Such all-round Indian-Soviet cooperation meets not only the interests of the two countries but those of all peace-loving states as well and is an important factor in strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

Appendix E

Reportage on Hu Yaobang Visit to Japan

Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan¹

Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan, November 23-30, will be the first time that the Party General Secretary has visited a country with a different social system.

In Japan, the visit has long been anticipated; the invitation was first extended by Prime Minister Suzuki in 1982. After he became Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone also expressed his hope that the Chinese Party leader would visit Japan as early as possible.

Hu Yaobang's visit, coinciding with the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, will surely provide a new impetus for Sino-Japanese friendship, which has been improving steadily for the past 11 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The General Secretary and the Japanese Prime Minister will discuss the international situation and many other issues, taking a broad, long-term point of view. Both leaders will

work together to find the best avenues for long-term steady development of Sino-Japanese relations, and for continued expansion of economic relations between the two nations. Hu will also meet with many Japanese government and public officials and deliver a speech to influential political figures.

His week-long, north-to-south itinerary, covering Tokyo and other major cities, will provide him with a good opportunity to see the beautiful landscape of Japan and learn from the experience of the Japanese people in the economy and other fields—experience which is useful to China.

In the ongoing socialist modernization drive, the Chinese people are working with the single idea of overcoming backwardness in the nation's economy and culture. China abounds in natural resources while Japan has advanced science and technology. There are many ways in which the two nations can learn from and

complement each other. It is true that we still have difficulties in our economic development, but we will not be discouraged, because our people, following Mao Zedong's advice, have become accustomed to taking a long view of things. China's steady advance towards modernization will create increasingly favourable conditions for expanding co-operation between the two countries.

China follows an independent foreign policy. Together with other peace-loving countries, China fights against hegemonism in order to safeguard world peace. We are willing to maintain friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship solemnly proclaims that both sides will not seek hegemony and will oppose the attempt by any other countries to establish hegemony. The friendship between China and Japan is not only in the interests of the people of both countries; it also means much to the peace and stability of Asia and the Pacific region.

During his stay in Japan, General Secretary Hu will meet with young people from all walks of life. In a speech to

them, he will introduce a good Chinese friend, Wang Zhaoguo, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Young people of both China and Japan will inherit and strengthen the Sino-Japanese ties of friendship. Those who grew up in the peaceful postwar environment will soon assume a leading role in their countries, while those born today will come of age by the turn of the century. China and Japan have been on good terms for thousands of years, although there were also bitter lessons learnt through blood. This brings home to the young that if the two countries are friendly they will both prosper, and if they fight they will both suffer. Whether Sino-Japanese friendship can last through the generations depends on whether today's and tomorrow's young people can, through deeper understanding, fulfil this important task entrusted to them. It is our belief that General Secretary Hu's visit will usher in a new era of friendship between the two peoples, as well as between the youth of both countries.

— *International Editor Mu Youlin*

¹ *Beijing Review*, vol. 26 (26 November 1983), p. 4.

Hu Yaobang on China's Basic Policy And Sino-Japanese Relations¹

Hu Yaobang, General-Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, delivered a speech at the Japanese House of Representatives on November 25 upon invitation of the Japanese side. In it, he expounded China's basic policies and looked forward to the future of the Sino-Japanese friendly relations. The following is a roundup of his speech. — Ed.

CHINESE Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang told the Japanese Diet on November 25 that China's basic national policy at present is to pursue socialist modernization and develop the material and cultural wealth of the nation.

In his speech at the assembly hall of the Japanese House of Representatives, the General-Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said, "To attain this objective, China seeks to develop ties of friendship with all countries and maintain world peace on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

Despite the enormous successes already achieved in socialist construction, he said, China was still fairly backward economically and culturally. "We still have to carry out another 10 or even a dozen five-year plans before we will be able to approach or catch up with the world's most developed countries," he added.

Foreign Policy: Salient Features

Outlining China's foreign policy, Hu Yaobang mentioned the following salient points:

- China will resolutely safeguard its territorial integrity and state sovereignty and work for national reunification by bringing back Taiwan and resuming exercise of sovereignty over Xianggang (Hongkong) as scheduled. China opposes all forms of foreign interference and will never claim even an inch of foreign land.
- China wants to develop relations and expand economic, technical and cultural exchange and co-operation with other countries. It will always be sincere and honest, open and aboveboard, and will act in good faith in its relations with other countries.
- China is ready to develop friendly contacts with other peoples, as well as those foreign political parties and organizations who wish to reciprocate.
- China always stands by the other third world countries and strongly advises the developed countries to render greater assistance to these developing nations, because this is in the interests of the developed countries themselves as well as world peace.
- China resolutely opposes hegemonism. The Chinese people will never seek hegemony, nor will they ever yield to pressure from any hegemonist power. So long as the people of China, Japan and all other peace-loving countries unite, it is possible to prevent the hegemonists from throwing their weight around, stem the outbreak of a new world war and safeguard world peace.
- In his speech, Hu Yaobang expressed his satisfaction over the major progress achieved in Sino-Japanese relations over the past 11 years since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations. During these years, he said, the two countries concluded the Treaty of Peace and Friendship as well as a dozen practical agreements on trade, transport, culture, science and technology, leasing and customs duties. Their heads of state have visited each other repeatedly, there have been frequent contacts between people in various fields in both countries, and three meetings have been held between members of the two governments. The volume of Sino-Japanese trade

¹Beijing Review, vol. 26 (5 December 1983), p. 14.

is now 10 times what it was the year the two countries resumed diplomatic relations, and this has been accompanied by steadily growing cultural exchanges and co-operation between them. Japan has also provided preferential credits to China. Sixty pairs of provinces and cities have tied the knots as sister provinces or cities. On the basis of the growing exchanges between the people of both countries, the first Sino-Japanese conference of non-government officials has been held.

With the exception of a few items, Hu said, China has more exchanges and co-operation with Japan than any other foreign country, and their depth and breadth have chalked up new records in the annals of the Sino-Japanese relations.

Hu Yaobang paid sincere tribute to all Japanese friends who made the pioneering efforts in and outstanding contributions to resuming the good neighbourly relations between China and Japan.

Only five years have passed since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Hu noted, and it is only natural that doubts, contradictions and lack of coordination sometimes arise in

the working partnership between the two nations. This just requires us to treasure the friendly relations dearly and work with one mind, on the basis of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, to further strengthen the mutual trust between the governments and leaders of our two nations, increase the exchanges and co-operation in economic and cultural fields and further strengthen the friendly exchanges between those outside the government, especially the young, he said.

With the close proximity of China and Japan, each having its own strengths, there is great potential in the future development of Sino-Japanese co-operation, he said.

Economic Co-operation

Looking forward to the future Sino-Japanese relations, the Chinese leader stressed the need to treat economic co-operation from an overall and long-range point of view. Quoting from Lu Zhi, a great Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD) statesman, Hu Yaobang counselled against going after small gains close at hand to the neglect of substantial long-range benefits.

"The important thing is for both partners in co-operation to stand on a high plane and see far ahead," he said. "They will thus be able to establish step by step an enduring and stable system of co-operation."

Talking about China's policy of opening to the rest of the world, he said it will remain unchanged for a long time to come.

"If there should be any change at all," he added, "it will only be in the direction of greater maturity and perfection, to the greater benefit of reciprocal external economic co-operation in various ways, and not otherwise."

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several hundred people, including leaders of both houses and leaders of various political parties and cabinet ministers, were present to hear Hu's speech.

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG STATEMENT ON JAPAN VISIT¹

HK011300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Full Text of Statement Made by Hu Yaobang on His Visit to Japan at a Press Conference in Nagasaki 30 November"]

[Text] Nagasaki, 30 November (RENMIN RIBAO) -- At a press conference held in Nagasaki this afternoon, Comrade Hu Yaobang commented on his visit to Japan. The full text of his comment follows:

This is one of the most impressive visits abroad in my life and is a visit of great historical significance. We have been very warmly, amicably, and cordially received by your government, leaders of various circles of your country, and local governments and friends of various circles in Hokkaido, Sapporo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Hyogo, Kobe, and Nagasaki. I wish to express my thankfulness once again to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Government and people, and the reception personnel of your country. I have just heard the warm and friendly message by Prime Minister Nakasone sent from Tokyo, and I will send a telegram to him to express my greetings on my departure.

We have deeply felt that because of the strenuous efforts exerted by all the people of your country in the past decades, your country has been built into a first-rate country in the world with highly developed science and technology. Your achievements have fully demonstrated that the Japanese nation is a great nation which is full of vigor and is devoted to achieving continuous development. I earnestly hope that the people of your country will continue to give play to the spirit of striving for continuous development, and will persist in implementing a correct foreign policy, so that Japan can be built into a great power which will have a still greater economic prosperity, resolutely safeguard world peace, and possess self-defense capabilities.

Through extensive contacts with the people of your country, we have been deeply impressed by the strong desire of your government and people for long-term friendship and peace between China and Japan and between the peoples of the two countries. I am deeply convinced that through the earnest efforts of both sides, we will surely be able to create a new era of greater friendship and cooperation between China and Japan to lay a solid foundation for a Sino-Japanese friendship that will carry on from generation to generation.

¹FBIS, Daily Report: China, 2 December 1983, p. D1.

Our meetings and conversations with the young people of your country will long remain happy events in our memory. I heartily wish that the young people of China and Japan will integrate their sense of patriotism with the lofty ideals of working for the peace and friendship of mankind. I hope that they will make contributions more brilliant than their predecessors to the development of their own countries, the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, the preservation of world peace, and the progress of mankind.

Lastly, I want to express my thanks to the friends of the press of the two countries for their extensive, lively, and very friendly coverage of our visit. It may be said that they are loyal to the cause of eternal friendship. I hope that the journalists of the two countries will join hands in close cooperation to use their wisdom and strong voice to clear away all the hindrances on the road of progress for Sino-Japanese friendship, and march forward toward an immensely splendid future!

Hu's Visit to Japan a Success¹

—Special to "Beijing Review"

GENERAL Secretary Hu Yaobang more than achieved the objective of his visit to Japan Nov. 23-30 — to seek a long and steady growth of the Sino-Japanese relationship of good neighbourliness and amity.

His visit led to a common pledge by both countries to work together for an enduring harmony which will last through the next century and beyond.

His appeals for closer ties of friendship, unity and economic co-operation through future generations drew enthusiastic response from the Japanese Government and public, and the younger generation especially.

To ensure that the present excellent relations between the two peoples will be handed down, Hu called on the youth of both countries to devote themselves to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. He announced at a meeting in Tokyo that China plans to invite 3,000 young Japanese to China next autumn as a first step in this direction.

Epitomizing the Japanese people's enthusiasm were two proposals advanced by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in his talks with Hu on Nov. 24. One was to add the phrase "mutual trust" to the principles "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability" formulated by China for guiding Sino-Japanese relations, and the other was to establish a committee for Japan-China friendship in the 21st century.

At a youth rally in Tokyo, Kiichiro Konodera, Chairman of the Steering Committee of Youth for Welcoming Hu Yaobang, pledged the young people of Japan will follow the example set by their elders and work untiringly for Japan-China friendship and Asian and world peace through the next century.

Major investments institutions in Japan are considering extending China a second batch of loans in Japanese yen to help China's modernization programme.

Japan Silver Volunteers (JSV), an organization formed by retirees, decided to send members with professional knowledge and experience to China.

This kind of enthusiasm was also evident in the numerous reports, articles, features and editorials the Tokyo media carried on the Chinese leader's visit. It was viewed in Japan as extremely important, not only because it has vital bearing on bilateral relations but also because it was Hu's first trip to a capitalist country. People were naturally curious about the effects of his first direct exposure to capitalist society, and the way he availed himself of the opportunity to explain China's stance on major international issues.

Hu reassured his hosts that the current Communist Party consolidation and elimination of ideological contamination in China will not upset political stability and unity, affect the policy of opening to the rest of the world and plunge China's economy into chaos again, but will instead benefit them all. He promised China's continued interest in expanding trade,

economic relations, technological co-operation and cultural exchanges with Japan on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

Future leaders being groomed under China's three-echelon cadre system will ensure the continuity of the country's present policies, including that of maintaining amicable relations with Japan, Hu told the Japanese.

The Chinese Communist Party leader also made it clear to the world that the new, closer Sino-Japanese relationship will not infringe on the interests of other countries but will, instead, contribute to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the globe.

One of the highlights of the visit was the round of wide-ranging talks between Hu and Nakasone, in which the two leaders found they agreed on many important international issues.

Hu reiterated China's independent foreign policy of safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism. Nakasone expressed his appreciation for China's position on international affairs and promised Japan's co-operation with China in working for Asian and global peace and

¹ *Beijing Review*, vol. 26 (5 December 1983), p. 16.

security. Nakasone said Japan will not seek to be a military power.

The two leaders showed concern over the growing tension around the world, especially in Europe, as a result of the suspension of Soviet-US talks on the reduction of intermediate nuclear forces. Both leaders strongly demanded that the two superpowers show sincerity and initiative in drastically curtailing their nuclear arsenals, including the SS-20's deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East.

Nakasone indicated Japan's anxiety about the Korean situation. Hu told him that China hopes to see prolonged stability on the Korean Peninsula and a peaceful reunification of north and south Korea in the form of a confederation.

On other international issues, the Chinese leader warned that no substantive progress is likely to come in the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations unless the Soviet Union agrees to remove the three major obstacles in the way of normal relations.

He again stressed China's displeasure at the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee resolution on "Taiwan's future," seeing it as a flagrant act

of interference in China's internal affairs. The scheduled exchange of visits between Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan will depend on how sincere is the US administration's commitment to Sino-American friendship, the General Secretary stated.

Hu paid tribute to the Japanese people for their achievements in making their country an economically and culturally developed nation through hard work, and for their strong desire to live in peace and amity with the Chinese people for ever.

His candid, sincere and straight forward manner in explaining his views on internal and international issues won him great popularity among the Japanese. The Japanese press agreed that Hu's visit will go down in history as a milestone in Sino-Japanese relations, as well as a major diplomatic move aimed at promoting peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world.

— *Zhou Lifang*

Appendix F

Further Reportage on Sino-Indian Border Talks

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS 1

PRC Sources on Talks

OW011140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Sources of the Chinese delegation to the fourth round of the Sino-Indian talks which ended here yesterday, made the following remarks today when interviewed by this correspondent in connection with some aspects of the Indian press coverage of the talks.

With a view to exploring ways and means of settling the Sino-Indian boundary issue and narrowing down the differences, the Chinese delegation, in a positive spirit, put forward some common points in the approaches of the two parties toward the boundary issue. These points include: adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence, an early settlement of the issue by means of consultations in a spirit of friendship and on equal footing, the need to take in account historical background, existing conditions and the national sentiments of both countries, and maintenance of tranquillity on the border before a settlement is reached. The Indian delegation, too, has produced its own draft.

The two parties had a serious exchange of opinions and views in order to seek common ground. This exchange of opinions was constructive and useful. It is learned that the two parties are willing to carry on the discussion of a number of differences in the next round of talks. The sources said: China has consistently maintained that the two parties should arrive at a fair, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of their boundary issue through friendly consultations and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. It has worked untiringly and for a long time toward this end. It is in favor of a comprehensive settlement of the issue, but does not oppose sectorwise discussions of the east, middle and west sectors of the boundary with a view to reaching an overall settlement.

Asked about the "inadmission of acquisition of territories by force," the sources said that this is a basic principle guiding relations between nations. China is a socialist country and has always stood opposed to the seizure of territories of other countries by force. It has successfully settled the boundary disputes left over from the past, with an overwhelming majority of its neighbors in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and through friendly consultations. The sources told this correspondent that China will go on actively and with good faith

¹FBIS, Daily Report: China, 2 November 1983, p. F1.

seeking further improvement in its relations with India. The Chinese side believes that given good faith, a realistic attitude, adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence and continued, patient and unrelenting efforts on both sides, it is not difficult to solve the Sino-Indian boundary issue.

Qi Huaiyuan on Talks

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The fourth round of talks between the Chinese and Indian officials was held in a candid and friendly atmosphere in New Delhi from October 24 to 30, Qi Huaiyuan said at his weekly news briefing here today.

Qi, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, said the boundary issue was still a major topic of the discussions of the officials of the two countries. The two sides further explored ways and principles on the settlement of the boundary issue and made constructive suggestions, and exchanged views in depth on expanding the common points and reducing differences, he said. Both sides took a positive and serious attitude, he said. Both sides unanimously held that efforts made in various fields during this round of talks were useful to the settlement of the boundary issue in the future, he said.

Through this round of talks, the two sides have achieved new progress in developing economic and trade relations, and in promoting exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology. The officials of the two countries also briefed each other on their own country's policy of foreign affairs and exchanged views on international issues of common concern. The two sides agreed that the next round of talks will be held in Beijing at an appropriate time next year. The date of the talks will be decided through consultations, he said.

Appendix G

Third Japan-China Ministerial Conference Held

THIRD JAPAN CHINA MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE HELD ¹

Soviet 'Military Buildup' Viewed

OW041431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1405 GMT 4 Sep 83

[By Masau Imai]

[Text] Beijing Sep 4 KYODO -- Japan and China agreed Sunday that the world situation is facing a severe phase because of the Soviet Union's policy of continuous military buildup. This perception was shared by the two neighboring countries as they opened the third Japan-China Ministerial conference here Sunday.

The three-day meeting got underway at the Great Hall of the People shortly after Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Japanese Cabinet ministers flew into Beijing from Tokyo.

The question of the Soviet Military build-up came up during nearly three hours of talks in the first plenary session which covered the international situation and Japan-China relations.

The two nations agreed to make efforts in contributing to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

They also agreed to actively promote bilateral cooperation and friendship, which they said are essential for the stability and prosperity in Asia.

In his opening speech, Foreign Minister Abe cited the Soviet military buildup, its invasion of Afghanistan, the tension in East-West relations over the INF issue as well as conflicts in the Third World as factors of the severe international situation. Referring to the situation in Asia, Abe said that the constant Soviet military buildup in this region since the end of World War II has strained the situation, but added that the existing good relationship between Japan and China is contributing to easing the tension.

¹FRIS, Daily Report: Asia & Pacific, 12 September 1983, p. C8.

Praising the role of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the foreign minister expressed hope that China will promote relations with ASEAN nations. He said that the peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are indispensable for stability and prosperity in Asia, and went on to say that Japan and China should play their part for this end. In this connection, Abe condemned the Soviet Union for shooting down a Korean Air Lines airliner over Sakhalin last week. He said the Soviet action could never be forgiven.

On relations between Japan and China, Abe told the Chinese delegates that Japan is ready to continue its assistance to China for the social and economic development in an attempt to strengthen bilateral ties on the basis of peace and stability, equality and mutual benefits and long-term stability, as put forward by Chinese leaders, according to Japanese officials.

Abe told the conference that Japan would welcome the scheduled visit to Tokyo by Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, the officials said. Hu is expected to visit Japan on November 24 at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Gu Mu, who led the Chinese delegation, appreciated bilateral relations, notably government and private level economic cooperation and expressed a desire to expand economic relations between the two nations. Gu stated that China will maintain its open door policy as a long-term strategy and is willing to cooperate with Japan to supplement each other.

Foreign Minister Wu briefed the Japanese delegates on Beijing's foreign policy, and said that the Soviet expansion to the south and its support for Vietnamese regional hegemonism are making the situation in Asia unstable.

On the SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles deployed in the Soviet Far East, Wu said that they would be reduced drastically and expressed China's support for Japan on this issue.

Referring to recent remarks by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov that the Soviet Union would abolish INF missiles above the level of the number of English and French missiles if agreement is reached in Geneva, Wu said that one should watch the Soviet deed rather than words.

On the downing of the KAL jumbo jetliner, Wu said that the Chinese Government was deeply surprised and expressed regret over the incident. He said that Chinese delegates to the United Nations Security Council had stated Beijing's position.

On its relations with the United States, Wu said the scheduled visit to Beijing by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger later this month and his own visit to the United States next month would promote bilateral relations, according to the officials. The bilateral ties have been strained by America's sales of arms to Taiwan.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Wu told the conference that the Soviet Union has shown little sincerity in trying to remove three obstacles which China has laid down as a precondition to improve bilateral relations, the officials said.

China has been demanding that the Soviets withdraw their troops from the Sino-Soviet border and from Mongolia, stop supporting Vietnam in invading Kampuchean and pull out Russian forces from Afghanistan.

Wu admitted that China is increasing personnel interchanges and trade with the Soviet Union, but added that their development is limited because the Soviet Union has not removed the obstacles, the officials said.

The officials, said Wu, recognized Japan has the right to defend itself as an independent country but expressed hope that its defense capabilities would not exceed the level Japan needs for its own defense.

Japanese sources said that Abe will make a statement to ease the Chinese apprehension in a separate meeting with Wu scheduled for Monday.

Stressing the significance of mutual visits of leaders to promote bilateral ties, Wu renewed China's invitation to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit Beijing.

On bilateral economic issues, the ministers concerned elaborated individual items for the cooperation, according to the officials. They brought up the second package of yen credits, which would be negotiated later this year after the conclusion of feasibility studies, Japan's aid program, technical cooperation issues, and ways for promotion of economic cooperation on the private level.

Attending the conference in addition to Abe, Gu Mu and Wu are Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita; Minister of International Trade and Industry Sosuke Uno; Agriculture; Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko, Chief Economic Planner Jun Shiozaki; and Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa for the Japanese side.

China was represented by external economic relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua; Finance Minister Wang Bingqian; Minister of State Planning Commission Song Ping; Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Minister He Kang; and Railways Minister Chen Puru.

OW061037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 6 Sep 83

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Beijing Sept 6 KYODO -- Japan and China wound up a three-day ministerial session with the former scoring a point in the political arena and the latter in the economic sphere.

Japan sent Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and five other members of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet for the ministerial meeting that marked the start of a new decade of friendly and cooperative relations between the two neighboring nations following the first 10 years of relations since the normalization of diplomatic ties in 1972.

Abe told a news conference following the end of the meeting at the Great Hall of the People that the Beijing session -- the third in a series of ministerial meetings -- was more successful than he had expected.

China's chief delegate Gu Mu, a member of the State Council, said that the meeting proved to be a favorable and effective forum to push forward bilateral relations and mutual trust among government officials.

Abe said in an interview in Tokyo prior to the meeting in Beijing that Japan would like to develop and promote a political dialogue with China since the two nations have succeeded in fixing their economic relations in depth and width in the first 10 years of the normalization of bilateral relations.

Abe proposed a Japan-China political dialogue during a courtesy call he and the other Japanese Cabinet ministers made on Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang. His proposal for an exchange of views and information on the world situation coincided with Japan's diplomatic strategy to play a greater role in world politics, notably in the Asian region, in line with its economic strength that accounts for about 10 percent of the world's gross national product.

China supported Abe's call for the maintenance of a political dialogue between the two countries. Gu Mu said Japan and China "have common words, share similar or resubbling perception on the Kampuchean, Afghan and other important problems."

China joined Japan in criticizing the Soviet Union for shooting down a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo jetliner with 269 persons aboard, although the tone of the Chinese accusation was restrained.

The two countries agreed that the Soviet military buildup was causing a severe situation in the world.

In his closing speech, Gu Mu also said that an exchange of views on the international situation would not only help Japan-China relations but also lead the two countries to cooperate in various international arenas.

Japan welcomed China's moderate policy toward Western nations and its open door policy.

China told Japan that it did not expect to see any improvement in its relations with the Soviet Union in the near future because the Kremlin has not removed the three obstacles to normalization. Beijing has been demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from the Sino-Soviet border and Afghanistan and stop supporting Vietnam in Hanoi's incursion into Kampuchea.

In the economic sphere, Japan expressed its readiness to positively respond to China's requests for economic cooperation.

Abe said Japan welcomed China's application for membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and added that Japan wished to assist China in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Japan also made it known it would respond positively to China's requests for a second package of government loans beginning next year, technical cooperation in agricultural development projects and a new package of bank loans for exploitation of energy resources.

Abe said in his closing remarks the Japanese Government will continue giving active assistance to China in its economic development programs with emphasis on the construction of China's infrastructure.

For its part, China needs Japan's assistance in order to achieve its so-called Four Modernizations Program before the end of this century in industry, agriculture, science and technology, and defense.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang told the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party that China hoped to raise agricultural and industrial output to four times that of 1971 by the year 2000.

China is now making preparations for its Seventh Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1986-1990) under which it hopes to register more than 4 to 5 percent in annual economic growth.

In meeting with the visiting Japanese Cabinet ministers, Hu expressed hope of redoubling overall Japan-China economic relations.

Standing up from his seat and making gestures, Hu stressed China and Japan should cooperate with each other by making up for each other's weaknesses. However, there are still some problems to be overcome before the two nations can carry out closer cooperation in the second decade of normalized relations. Although the Japanese Government is willing to help China, private Japanese business is reluctant to invest here. And China appears to be dissatisfied with the shortage of Japanese capital in China. External Economic and Trade Minister Chen Muhua reportedly pointed out during a meeting with Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, that Japan accounted for only 1 percent of all foreign investments in China. "This fails to match (the call for) close economic relations between the two countries," she reportedly told Uno.

Japanese officials expressed hope the newly concluded agreement on avoidance of double taxation on business income and the accord for protection of investment now under negotiation will help increase Japanese capital investment in China.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said Japanese business interests should have a long-range point of view in seeking economic interchanges with China.

Although both sides said the meeting was successful, China let it be known to Japan there are people in China who are still apprehensive about a possible revival of Japanese militarism.

Appendix H

Joint Communique on Kampuchean Ministerial Visit to the USSR

COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER'S VISIT¹

PM221531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Soviet-Kampuchean Joint Communiqué"]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], paid a working visit to the USSR 18 through 21 September at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hun Sen, during which questions of bilateral Soviet-Kampuchean relations and international problems of mutual interest were examined.

Hun Sen gave a briefing on the successes of people's Kampuchea in national rebirth and in resolving the tasks of building the foundations of a socialist society set by the Fourth KPRP Congress. He described the atmosphere of labor enthusiasm in which the Kampuchean people are greeting the fifth anniversary of the formation of the PRK. The minister dwelled on the efforts the PRK is making together with the SRV and the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and to transform the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

On behalf of the PRK Government, Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for the multifaceted and selfless aid and support given to Kampuchea in eliminating the grave consequences of the administration [khozyaystvovaniye] of the criminal Pol Pot clique and in defending the international interests of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

A.A. Gromyko made an assessment of the international situation, noting particularly that the dangerous tension in the world is growing worse as a result of the present U.S. Administration's actions. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are pitted against the U.S. line of an accelerated arms buildup and the implementation of major new military programs with specific constructive proposals to curb the arms race and improve the international situation.

It was noted that the situation that has taken shape in the world demands intensification of the efforts and the stronger rallying of the forces of all who value the ideals of peace and progress.

¹FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 23 September 1983, p. E4.

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the Kampuchean people's successes in the country's rebirth and in the building of a new society. On behalf of the Soviet leadership A.A. Gromyko wished People's Kampuchea further great achievements along this road.

As Yu.V. Andropov declared on 18 August during his meeting with the American senators, external interference in states' internal affairs and threats to use armed force are impermissible. He stressed the need to eliminate existing seats of tension and conflict, including in Southeast Asia, by peaceful means, via a quest for mutually acceptable solutions.

The Soviet Union totally supports measures to eliminate tension in Southeast Asia and to create a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region that have been proposed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea along with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The conflicts taking place in Asia, the Near East, Africa, and Central America are the result of imperialism's oppressive policy.

The USSR resolutely condemns the attempts to use the United Nations to camouflage interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and consistently advocates that the PRK be able to take its legitimate place in that international organization.

It was emphasized that an important role in the struggle for peace is played by the Nonaligned Movement, which resolutely advocates the lessening of international tension and dialogue between the interested sides in Southeast Asia. The weighty opinion of this authoritative movement should be taken into account when outstanding problems of international life are resolved.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the elimination of tension in Southeast Asia and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness there would accord with both the interests of the region's states and peoples and the broad interests of the region's states and peoples and the broad interests of security throughout Asia and in the world as a whole.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere and confirmed the unity of views on all the questions that were discussed, will serve the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Appendix I

UN Security Council Provisional Resolution S/15966/REV 1/12 Sep 83

(Re Downing of Korean Airliner)

The Security Council,

Having considered the letters dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America (S/15947), the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea (S/15948), the Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Canada (S/15949) and the Permanent Representative of Japan (S/15950), and the letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia (S/15951),

Gravely disturbed that a civil air liner of the Korean Airlines on an international flight was shot down by Soviet military aircraft, with the loss of all 269 people on board,

Expressing its sincere condolences to the families of the victims of the incident, and urging all parties concerned, as a humanitarian gesture, to assist them in dealing with the consequences of this tragedy,

Reaffirming the rules of international law that prohibit acts of violence which pose a threat to the safety of international civil aviation,

Recognizing the importance of the principle of territorial integrity as well as the necessity that only internationally agreed procedures should be used in response to intrusions into the airspace of a State,

Stressing the need for a full and adequate explanation of the facts of the incident based upon impartial investigation,

Recognizing the right under international law to appropriate compensation,

1. Deeply deplores the destruction of the Korean air liner and the tragic loss of civilian life therein;
2. Declares that such use of armed force against international civil aviation is incompatible with the norms governing international behaviour and elementary considerations of humanity;
3. Urges all States to comply with the aims and objectives of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation;

4. Welcomes the decision to convene an urgent meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the Korean air liner incident;
5. Urges all States to co-operate full with the International Civil Aviation Organization in efforts to strengthen the safety of international civil aviation and to prevent any recurrence of such use of armed force against international civil aviation;
6. Invites the Secretary-General, making use of such expert advice as he deems necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy;
7. Further invites the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Security Council within 14 days;
8. Calls upon all States to lend their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to the present resolution;
9. Decides to remain seized of the issue.

Appendix J

UN Statements by Asian Nations on Downing of Korean Airliner

1. Bangladesh
2. Japan
3. Malaysia
4. Pakistan
5. Philippines
6. Republic of Korea
7. Singapore
8. Thailand

STATEMENT BY BANGLADESH

(Mr. Chowdhury): It is an honour for my delegation to participate in this Security Council debate when you, Sir, are presiding over this body. We are confident that your wisdom, long experience and diplomatic skill will surely guide our deliberations in the right direction. My delegation would also like to take this opportunity to convey our deep appreciation to your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of France, for his outstanding leadership in guiding the work of the Council during the month of August.

The news of the disappearance and destruction of a civilian aircraft of the Republic of Korea with 269 passengers on board has deeply shocked the Government and people of Bangladesh. Their feelings have found profound expression in the message of Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, addressed to the President of the Republic of Korea, Chun Doo Hwan, on 2 September 1983. In his message the President of the Council of Ministers expressed shock at "the tragic loss of innocent human lives" and extended "heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families."

This incident is a tragedy of serious magnitude. The destruction of a civilian aircraft causing death to 269 innocent men, women and children has deeply shocked and saddened all peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples. The people of Bangladesh share the grief and sorrow of the bereaved families that have lost their near and dear ones on board the ill-fated aircraft.

Every independent State has the exclusive right to exercise sovereignty over its airspace. Indeed, it is an internationally recognized principle. At the same time, no principle of international norms or civilized code of conduct can justify the destruction of a scheduled plane flying over the airspace of a third country under any circumstances, especially when such an action endangers innocent human lives. International conventions on civil aviation grant safety and security to civilian aircraft overflying the airspace of foreign countries. An incident of such a nature, therefore, is tantamount to the violation of obligations enshrined in international conventions. This tragic incident has made it imperative to ensure the adoption of all possible measures to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

SOURCE: United Nations Security Council, Provisional Verbatim Record (S/PV.2470), 2-16 Sep 83.

STATEMENT BY JAPAN

(Mr. Kiroda):

The issue before us today is an appalling tragedy and a wanton act of violence. A commercial airliner filled with innocent travellers of different nationalities was shot down by a missile fired by a jet fighter. This happened only because the aircraft accidentally went off course, straying into the airspace of the Soviet Union.

In the light of the urgency and the gravity of the problems involved, I requested, under instructions from my Government, the convening of an emergency session of the Security Council in order to bring this unrestrained use of force to the attention of the Council.

A Boeing aircraft 747, Korean Airlines flight 007, en route from New York to Seoul, departed Anchorage, Alaska, carrying 269 passengers and crew, including 28 Japanese nationals. According to the data available to us, we are compelled to believe that the Korean aircraft was shot down by a missile fired by a Soviet jet fighter at 0338 hours on 1 September 1983, off the shore of Sakhalin, and near Kaiba Island.

Because of the geographical proximity of the probable site of the incident, my Government immediately staged a large-scale search and rescue operation, dispatching 10 patrol boats and four fishing observation boats to the area of the high seas. At 1200 hours, on 2 September, one of the patrol boats found a petroleum spill on the surface of the sea, 18.6 miles west-northwest of Sakhalin.

Japan believes this insidious assault on an innocent and defenceless civilian aircraft by the Soviet military authorities is totally unjustifiable for whatever reason and should be strongly condemned.

Granted that the Korean aircraft strayed into Soviet airspace in the first place, Japan feels with indignation that the action taken by the Soviet authorities to correct this error was totally out of proportion.

As for measures to deal with the violation of airspace, there are relevant articles in the annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which are honoured by the majority of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) member States. These articles stipulate that the fullest protection of the safety of international civil aviation must be guaranteed. All of these articles, but above all that which calls for abstention from the use of weapons, should be fully respected.

Thus, in the light of the provisions of the Convention as well as of the basic norms of international law, the action of the Soviet Union can in no way be justified. It should be recalled that the convention stresses the significant role international civil aviation plays in promoting friendly and co-operative relations among nations. In view of its significance, this wanton act, if overlooked, will lead to the collapse of the safety regime of international civil aviation which ICAO has steadily established, and thus will grossly hamper the promotion of friendly and co-operative relations among nations.

How can we maintain freedom of transportation and a free exchange of ideas if planes are constantly exposed to the danger of being attacked?

How can we live together in this world if trespassing would immediately result in mortal danger?

It should also be pointed out that the lives of 28 Japanese nationals are involved in this tragedy and that the Japanese Government has therefore every reason to express its grave concern over this incident.

The Government and people of Japan are extremely anxious about the fate of the missing passengers and crew. For this reason, the Government of Japan has been seeking the full co-operation of the Soviet authorities. We have repeatedly requested that they provide us with any information they may have regarding the incident. We have requested permission to enter Soviet territorial waters in order to investigate this matter. We have also requested from them information regarding the actual site of the incident and the results of the searches they have undertaken.

The Soviet Union, however, has totally failed to provide any satisfactory response to these requests.

The Soviet Union has not yet explained what actually took place. This is most deplorable, since it is a situation that affects the trust that must obtain among nations.

The Japanese Government is of the view that the Soviet attitude will have a serious effect upon the peace and stability of the world, and particularly Asia and the Far East. It demands that the Soviet Union take prompt and sincere action, and this should include a full report on the facts.

Unless the Soviet Union shows its willingness to co-operate in good faith by clarifying the facts, it will be exceedingly difficult to ensure the safety of international civil aviation in the future.

The Japanese Government strongly urges all States to work to ensure that incidents of this sort never take place again anywhere in the world.

In order to prevent the occurrence of a tragedy of this kind in the future, a thorough investigation is essential. To this end, it is further essential that this investigation be carried out by appropriate world bodies in order to reinforce and complement the current search-and-rescue operation.

The United Nations system is empowered with various fact-finding functions. I should therefore like to call upon the member States of the Security Council urgently to mandate a fact-finding mission, making use of ICAO or other international bodies.

As the history of mankind amply demonstrates, this sort of tragedy has triggered numerous international conflicts and tensions. Mistrust, suspicion, and misunderstanding among nations have often led to armed conflict.

Our collective wisdom in this age demands that we deal with such tragedy with utmost sincerity and open mindedness. I do not believe the settlement of this tragic incident can be achieved through negative responses. I once again call upon the Soviet Union to co-operate with the efforts made by my country and others to investigate this deeply regrettable incident of violence.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Japan for his very kind words addressed to me personally.

The next speaker is the representative of Canada, on whom I now call.

STATEMENT BY MALAYSIA

(Mr. Fadzillah): May I at the outset congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for the month of September. My delegation is pleased to see in the chair a person of your stature, experience, and ability. Given your qualities my delegation is confident the Council will be able to achieve constructive results. At the same time I should like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to you and, through you, to the Council, for giving me the opportunity to address the Council this afternoon.

It was with shock and indignation that the Government and people of Malaysia learned of the circumstances of the shooting of the South Korean commercial airliner on the morning of 31 August. Subsequently my Government issued a statement which reads as follows:

"Malaysia is horrified and appalled over the reported shooting down of an unarmed Korean civilian commercial aircraft, which was flying from Anchorage to Seoul, by Soviet military aircraft causing the death of 269 lives in the aircraft. Malaysia joins the international community in condemning, in the most serious terms, this wanton act of savagery and arrogance which is in complete disregard for human lives and international convention and good sense. We call upon the guilty party concerned to give a full explanation of this unpardonable act to the world community and to take all necessary steps to fully redress the harm done to the kith and kin of the unfortunate passengers."

The loss of 269 innocent lives makes the incident one of the worst air disasters in aviation history. There can be no justification, whatever might have been the circumstances, for the downing of the unarmed civilian aircraft serving no military purpose, even if it had strayed into Soviet air space.

This latest incident has raised serious questions with regard to the safety of international civil aviation. This callous action should never have occurred and must not be allowed to occur again. The Council should now be seized to initiate a process to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence.

Air travel today is so extensive and the air lanes so crowded that it is impossible to discount a navigational or human error in operating an aircraft. My delegation is in full agreement with the statement of the representative of Pakistan that what is required in such circumstances is the exercise of compassion and forbearance and the avoidance of extreme and drastic measures. In any case, there are standard procedures to be followed if an unidentified commercial aircraft strays into foreign air space. But shooting down the plane is definitely not one of the standard procedures.

My delegation joins other members of the international community in demanding an immediate and full accounting of the incident from the Soviet authorities. Although there have been conjectures in this regard, we feel they are insufficient. The Soviet Union owes the international community a full explanation of the circumstances surrounding the shooting down of the South Korean aircraft, and we appeal to the Soviet Union to live up to this responsibility.

My delegation would also like to join the international community in expressing to members of the bereaved families our deep sympathy and profound condolences on the loss of their loved ones in this tragic incident. In accordance with the rules and practices of international civil aviation, the Soviet Union must be urged to compensate immediately the kith and kin of these unfortunate victims.

STATEMENT BY PAKISTAN

(Mr. Shah Nawaz): Allow me first, Sir, to express our profound satisfaction at your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of September. I have had the pleasure of working in close co-operation with you on major issues facing the United Nations and am deeply impressed by your diplomatic skill and experience and your knowledge of international affairs, which ensure that you will guide the deliberations of this Council with great distinction and success.

I also take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the representative of France for his outstanding leadership of the Security Council during the term of his Presidency last month.

Today we have before us an issue which must cause deep anxiety to the international community. The statements made this afternoon and the letters addressed to you, Sir, by the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States,

The legal and technical questions arising from the incident have been covered by the statements of the representative of Canada, the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States and other speakers. Assuming that this body of information correctly portrays all the relevant aspects of the incident, the international community cannot but deplore the shooting down of the Korean airliner in callous disregard for the sanctity of human life. We join the international community in expressing to the members of the bereaved families our deep sympathy and profound condolences on the loss of their loved ones in this tragic incident.

The whole world is waiting for greater light to be thrown on this sad event by the Soviet authorities, who are in the best position to do so. According to a Tass report which has been cited by the Soviet representative, an intruder plane, without navigational lights, twice violated Soviet airspace and failed to react to signals and warnings from the Soviet fighter aircraft which were sent up to establish contact with it. The statement is silent on the fate of the aircraft and the specific charge that it was shot down by Soviet fighter planes. The Soviet Union has an obvious obligation to the world community to provide, without further delay, complete information in regard to the loss of the Korean Airlines plane and also to facilitate impartial investigation into the incident. In the absence of such information, the world community cannot but form its judgement on the basis of the available information and express its sense of outrage and shock at the appalling incident.

This incident is all the more regrettable since it is not the first time that a civilian airplane has strayed into alien airspace and suffered the consequences of nervous fingers on the trigger.

In today's world, where air travel is so extensive and the air lanes so crowded, the safety of the hundreds of thousands of passengers travelling daily on these airlines cannot be guaranteed by means which are exclusively legal and technical in nature. What is required above all is the exercise of compassion and forbearance and the avoidance of extreme and drastic measures in situations where the element of human error or navigational inexactitude in conforming to technical requirements is always present. This is necessary because unintentional and stray cases of violations of airspace cannot be ruled out. What must be ruled out is resort to irreversible acts of violence in such cases, which could have the gravest consequences.

STATEMENT BY THE PHILIPPINES

The PRESIDENT: The next speaker is the representative of the Philippines. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

(Mr. Moreno Salcedo): Mr. President, I wish to thank you and, through you, the members of the Security Council for giving my delegation the opportunity to speak on the very grave issue before us. I would have spoken last Friday, 2 September, had the strictures of time not prevented me from doing so. Before proceeding, let me, first of all, felicitate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council. Your eminent qualifications ensure that the work of the Council will be in good hands. May I also extend our appreciation to your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of France, whose handling of the work of the council during his term reflected his great diplomatic skills and leadership.

In the early hours of Thursday, 1 September 1983, a civilian aircraft of the Korean Air Lines, with 240 passengers and 29 crew members on board, disappeared. It is now established that the aircraft had been flying over Soviet air space. It is also established that a Soviet fighter plane fired in the direction of the ill-fated aircraft.

All the information presented to this body and to the world by different sources up to now indicates that the Korean plane went down from a missile fired by a Soviet military aircraft, thus sending to their deaths 269 hapless and innocent victims. We therefore voice our outrage, condemnation and protest over this wanton act.

My Government and people, like the rest of the international community, await a satisfactory explanation of the loss of so many innocent lives. Twenty-four of the unfortunate passengers on board the plane were Filipino citizens or persons of Filipino origin, including women and children, who were on their way to visit the land of their birth.

Apart from the resulting tragic loss of human lives, this incident brings into focus the nature of innocent passage of commercial aircraft throughout the world, and to what extent prohibitions or sanctions and penalties should be imposed on transgressions against national air space. In this particular case, although the Korean commercial aircraft had entered Soviet airspace, the action taken against it was unjustifiably disproportionate to the act objected to. What is more, it was exacted upon people who were innocent of any wrongdoing.

My Government, therefore, strongly urges that an immediate investigation of this incident be undertaken. Among other things, the inquiry should determine exactly what happened, pinpoint where the responsibility lies, demand an accounting from those responsible, as well as ensure appropriate and adequate redress for the victims. Moreover, measures should be taken to ensure that similar acts of violence are prevented or avoided in the future.

We trust that this body, and the whole international community, will agree to conducting this inquiry, with the full co-operation of those directly concerned.

To the families of the victims, we extend our sincere and profound condolences. My Government, for its part, is extending every possible assistance to the relatives of the Filipinos who perished under such tragic circumstances.

STATEMENT BY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Mr. Kim): Mr. President, I wish to thank you and the members of the Security Council for having kindly invited my delegation to participate in the discussions of the Council.

Allow me also to extend to you, Sir, our congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of September. We are certain that your outstanding leadership will ensure impartial and efficient conduct of the deliberations of the Council. We wish you every success in the fulfilment of your heavy responsibilities.

Five times a week, at 23.50 hours, a Korean Airlines Boeing 747 taxis down the runway at JFK International Airport, takes off, and begins its regularly-scheduled flight to its home airport of Kimpo in the Republic of Korea. Like so many flights of other airlines, it follows internationally demarcated routes and long-established international procedures. It carries its crew, passengers, and their authorized baggage and freight only.

But on 31 August, as the entire world now knows, Korean Airlines Flight 007 did not reach home safely. Today, we presume that all its passengers and crew are dead, the victims of an incomprehensible act of deliberate and premeditated violence.

Before I proceed further, I should like to say, first of all, that our Government shares the immense sense of loss of the families of each passenger and crew member who were on that fateful flight. Our sympathy goes out to each family. We share their grief.

According to the information available to us, the Korean Airlines plane which was shot down by the Soviet Union departed Anchorage, Alaska at 1400 hours, Greenwich Mean Time, Wednesday, 31 August, with 240 passengers and 29 crew members on board.

The passengers included nationals from many different countries, among them 47 Americans, 44 Chinese, 28 Japanese, 15 Filipinos, 6 Thais, 4 Australians, one Swede, one Indian, one Canadian and one whose nationality is not clear at this point.

Apparently about two hours after its take-off from Anchorage, Alaska, Soviet military authorities began to track the Korean jetliner. Shortly after it made a last radio contact with Japanese air controllers at Narita International Airport at 18.23 hours at the altitude of 30,000 feet southeast of Hokkaido, Japan, no more contacts were possible with the Korean airplane.

We presume that it was at this time that the Korean airplane was hit by missiles fired from the Soviet fighters and destroyed with its 240 innocent passengers and 29 crew members aboard.

If such an event were to occur on land, the result of guns fired at innocent people, the world would surely call it murder. What happened to the Korean Airlines passengers and crew is really no different. The men who pushed the buttons and gave the orders that sent the missiles into the unarmed civilian airplane surely knew that death was the inevitable result the death of 269 totally innocent men and women from many countries.

There was no possibility of Soviet military authorities confusing the Korean Airlines aircraft with anything other than a civilian passenger airplane. It was clearly marked as a Korean Airlines plane. And

the whole world knows that Korean Airlines Boeing 747s fly regularly from New York, through Anchorage to Seoul, Korea. What Soviet military forces did to a civilian Korean airplane was clearly a criminal act in violation of all the legal norms and standards of international civil aviation.

I must point out to my colleagues from other nations that if this sort of thing can happen to one nation's civilian airplanes, it might happen to any nation's planes. If this can happen on one internationally-recognized and demarcated route, it might happen on other routes that come near the territory of the Soviet Union. My Government deeply appreciates the expressions of sympathy and support that it has received from around the world. They are especially welcome, because if this sort of international outlaw behaviour is allowed to proceed unpunished, nobody can be sure where it is going to stop. Whose planes, we must ask, will ultimately be safe?

The rules of international air safety have been carefully designed to ensure the safety of all civil airplanes. If they are respected, there will be no tragic incidents such as the one which has required this meeting today. There is no provision in international law that justifies the use of force against an unarmed civilian airliner under any circumstances. The action by Soviet military authorities against the Korean Airlines aircraft was clearly in violation of the legal norms and generally accepted standards of international civil aviation. It is an action which threatens the very foundation of international order in civil aviation.

I cannot stress too much the seriousness of the tragic incident which has just been caused by the barbarous action of Soviet military authorities. It is clear that by shooting down a Korean civilian airplane the Soviet Union has posed a threat to the safety of all civil airliners of all nations.

The very future of international civil aviation is now at stake. To resolve this crisis and to ensure the future safety of all civilian airplanes of all nations, the Government of the Republic of Korea believes that the Soviet Union must take at least the following five steps.

First, the Soviet Union must offer a full and detailed account of exactly what has happened. Soviet statements that have been offered so far are clearly inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Secondly, the Soviet Union must offer full apology and complete compensation for the loss of the aircraft as well as to the families of the passengers and crew members who have been killed. That is not only in accordance with standard international practice in such circumstances but also a matter of common sense and decent human conscience.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union must adequately punish all those who are directly responsible for this most reprehensible and inhuman violence committed against a completely defenseless airplane carrying civilian passengers.

Fourthly, the Soviet Union must guarantee unimpeded access to the crash site to the representatives of impartial international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as well as of Korean Airlines and the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Soviet Union must also return any remains or debris that may be found.

Finally, the Soviet Union must give credible guarantees against the recurrence of such violent actions against unarmed civilian airplanes anywhere in the world. Such guarantees must be specific, concrete, and effective.

Before closing my statement, I should like to reiterate to the Security Council that the Government of the Republic of Korea has consistently sought peace and stability in the tense and historically troubled region of Northeast Asia. That is why my Government is all the more deeply concerned at what happened on the night of 31 August, because what happened on that tragic night was so incompatible with the goal of peace and the reduction of tension that the Republic of Korea seeks.

I wish to assure the members of the Security Council that the Republic of Korea remains ready and willing to examine and explore all possible means to reduce tensions in the area. It is the sincere hope of the Government and people of my country that other nations in the region will equally share our desire for peace and abhorrence of war and violence.

Finally, I should like to conclude my remarks by quoting from the statement issued by President Chun Doo Hwan of my country on 2 September in Seoul.

Together with all Koreans and other peace-loving peoples of the world, I am deeply grieved and angered at the shocking incident of Soviet war planes shooting down a Korean Airlines (KAL) Boeing 747 passenger plane on September 1, 1983, killing all the 269 passengers and crew.

It is an over-riding principle of international law that the safety of civil aircraft be safeguarded under all circumstances. Moreover, the Soviet Union, as is indeed our country, is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization and thus obliged to co-operate fully and to endeavor to ensure the safe passage of civil aircraft. Nevertheless, they attacked an unarmed civil airplane which had not committed

any hostile act, killing all of the 269 persons on board. This is an utterly inhuman act which can never be tolerated for any reason whatsoever - an act which cannot escape the condemnation of all peace-loving peoples of the world.

As I pray for the passengers and crew who were victimized in this incident, I extend my heartfelt sympathy to their bereaved families and I express my deep regret to the countrymen and Governments of the foreigners involved.

STATEMENT BY SINGAPORE

(Mr. Koh): The conduct of the Soviet Union during the past week reminds one of a person who has done something wrong but who cannot summon the courage to admit his wrongdoing and to accept responsibility for his action. Instead of promptly admitting that it had shot down the Korean civil aircraft, apologizing for its action and offering to pay compensation, the Soviet Union has resorted to one excuse after another in order to exonerate itself from blame.

The statements issued by Tass described the Korean aircraft as an "unidentified plane." How can the Korean aircraft be unidentified when the name and logo of the Korean Air Lines were painted on it? How can it be unidentified when Soviet interceptors came within two kilometers of the plane and the pilot of a Soviet interceptor aircraft was heard to have said that he was going round the Korean aircraft and moving in front of it?

The statements issued by Tass, as well as by our colleagues, Ambassadors Troyanovsky and Ovinnikov, in this Council, claimed that the plane did not have navigation lights. This claim would appear to be contradicted by the transcript of the recording we heard yesterday, 6 September. We heard the pilot of a Soviet interceptor aircraft informing his ground control that the air navigation lights of the Korean aircraft were burning and its strobe light was flashing. Soviet statements have claimed that the Korean aircraft did not react to radio signals of the Soviet interceptors; that it did not respond to signals intended to take it to the nearest airfield in the territory of the Soviet Union and that it did not respond to warning shots and tracer shells fired along the flying route of the plane. It is difficult for us to know whether these things were, in fact, done or not. If they were, they were not contained in the communications between the pilots of the Soviet interceptor aircraft and their ground control which we heard yesterday.

The Soviet Union has suggested that the intrusion by the Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace was not accidental but was deliberate. It was suggested that there was a conspiracy between the United States and the Republic of Korea to use the Korean aircraft to carry out an espionage mission. In his statement on 6 September, Ambassador Troyanovsky suggested that the Korean aircraft could have been sent deliberately into Soviet air space in order to test the reactions of the Soviet air defence system which could then be monitored by the United States RC-135 reconnaissance plane, which was in the general area at one point in time. It is difficult for us to believe that the Governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America and the management of the Korean Air Lines would be prepared to jeopardize the lives of innocent men, women, and children on such a mission.

Two other hypotheses have been put forward by others to explain how the Korean aircraft could have been shot down by the Soviet Union. One hypothesis is that the Soviet Union could have mistaken it for a reconnaissance aircraft, such as the United States RC-135. The mistaken identity hypothesis is difficult to accept because the Korean aircraft was a Boeing 747, which has a very distinctive silhouette and because it was visually sighted by the Soviet interceptors.

The other hypothesis was put forward by the representative of Sweden in his statement to the Council yesterday. He said:

"It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union has severe rules of its own for the protection of the State boundary, enabling Soviet units to use force even against civilian aircraft. Such rules and instructions are not in accordance with generally accepted norms of international law relevant to civilian transportation." (S/PV.2471,

P. 41)

If the Swedish hypothesis is correct, the Korean aircraft was shot down in accordance with Soviet standing rules and instructions. If this was the case, then we must join the representative of Sweden in pointing out to the Soviet Union that its rules and instructions are contrary to international law, and to the specific rules governing international civil aviation. Annex II of the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, to which the Soviet Union is a party, contains the rules of the air. These rules set forth the procedures to be used when intercepting a foreign aircraft not properly within the air space of the intercepting country. The procedures include radio communications, the rocking of wings and the irregular flashing of lights. The rules of the air do not include the shooting down of civilian aircraft. Attachment A to Annex II of the Chicago Convention states that the interception of civil aircraft should be avoided and should be undertaken only as a last resort. If undertaken, the interception should be limited to determining the identity of the aircraft and providing any navigational guidance necessary for the safe conduct of the flight. It states very clearly that intercepting aircraft should refrain from the use of weapons in all cases.

There are some troublesome questions about this case, the answers to which we do not know. We do not know why the Korean aircraft, equipped with very sophisticated navigational equipment and computers, had departed from its scheduled route and intruded into Soviet air space. We do not know whether American and Japanese air controllers knew that the Korean aircraft had deviated from its authorized route and intruded into Soviet air space and, if they did, why they did not warn the Korean aircraft. Whatever the answers to these questions may be, they do not, however, affect the legal fact that the Soviet Union had no legal right, under international law, to shoot down the Korean civil aircraft. What the Soviet Union has done is clearly contrary to international law generally, and to the Chicago Convention to Civil Aviation, in particular.

For these reasons, my Government, therefore, supports the five demands made by the representative of the Republic of Korea in his statement to the Council on 2 September 1983. First, he demanded that the Soviet Union offer a full and detailed account of what had actually happened. Secondly, he demanded that the Soviet Union offer its apology to the Republic of Korea, to the countries of which the passengers were nationals and to the families of the deceased and pay compensation for the losses suffered. Thirdly, he demanded that the Soviet Union punish all those who are directly responsible for the tragedy. Fourthly, he demanded that the Soviet Union give unimpeded access to the crash site to the representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and to the Government of his country. Fifthly, he demanded that the Soviet Union give credible guarantees against the recurrence of the use of force against unarmed civil aircraft.

The tragedy which has occurred has raised two other questions in our minds. First, it makes us wonder whether the structure of Soviet military command is subject to the control of the civilian leadership in Moscow. Secondly, it makes us wonder whether the person or persons in the Soviet Union whose finger or fingers are on the nuclear button, have steady nerves and could be relied upon, in a crisis, to avoid making a bad judgement.

We appeal to the Soviet Union to admit its responsibility for its illegal destruction of the Korean civil aircraft and to accept the consequences of its action. We also appeal to the Soviet Union and to other countries not to turn this tragedy into a new bout of East-West confrontation. It would be a great pity if the positive trend in the relations between the two super-Powers which we have witnessed during the past few months were to be completely wiped out.

There is therefore much at stake in this debate. We must do justice to the 269 men, women and children who have lost their lives. We must reaffirm the validity of the legal rules governing international civil

aviation and demand that the Soviet Union bring its domestic rules and instructions into conformity with international law. We must also try to contain the damage done by the Soviet action to the international political situation.

Mr. President, at this difficult moment the Security Council is fortunate to have at its helm a man of your intelligence, knowledge and diplomatic skills. Under your able leadership, we hope that the Council will conclude its consideration of this question by the adoption of a course of action which would be both just and wise.

STATEMENT BY THAILAND

(Mr. Kasemsri): First of all, I should like to convey to you, Sir, my delegation's sincere congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of September. It is indeed fortunate that at this critical time the Council can avail itself of your undoubted experience and diplomatic skills to guide it in its deliberations.

I should also like to convey my delegation's sincere appreciation to your predecessor, Ambassador Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, for the dedicated manner in which he presided over the Council's proceedings during the month of August.

My delegation is indeed grateful to you, Mr. President, and to the other members of the Council for the opportunity to participate in the debate on this important item.

As representatives are aware, the tragic destruction of Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 on 1 September involved the death of 269 passengers, including eight nationals of my country, Thailand. Earlier information had indicated that six Thai passengers met their death on that fateful flight. According to the latest information, there were in fact eight persons of Thai nationality on board: one family - the father, mother, and child; a young woman and an infant; two other women and a boy. In this connection, my delegation has noted with appreciation the expressions of sympathy and condolence made by various representatives in the Council and will duly convey them to my Government and the bereaved families.

The Government and people of Thailand first learned of the incident with shock and disbelief. As the circumstances of the destruction of the passenger aircraft became more clearly known, the popular feelings turned into abhorrence and dismay. Questions were asked as to why, in peacetime, a passenger aircraft on a regularly scheduled flight could be shot down, without regard for the innocent and hapless people on board. What sort of world are we living in when such wanton destruction can occur in cold blood, as if 269 lives were a mere dot on the radar screen that could be extinguished in a flash? Our hearts cried out for the victims and their bereaved families, who were perhaps as helpless in the face of the imminent danger as all of us are - mere human beings vulnerable to lawless violence and indiscriminate weapons.

As further information became available, the Royal Thai Government took the following actions. First, the Prime Minister of Thailand sent a message dated 2 September 1983 to the President of the Republic of Korea, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand issued a statement of the same date concerning the incident, as already circulated in Security Council document S/15954 dated 2 September 1983. When additional information reached my Government, leaving little doubt as to the nature and extent of the responsibility, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand handed the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok a note expressing profound shock over the shooting down of a commercial Korean airliner and strongly condemning the use of force against the unarmed civilian aircraft, resulting in the loss of 269 lives, including the lives of eight Thai nationals. The Government of Thailand demands that the Soviet Union give immediate and detailed clarification of the incident, and that the families of the victims be given adequate and just compensation. The representation was made on 5 September 1983, and up until now no response or clarification has been given by the Soviet Government to my Government.

My delegation therefore joins in the demand of other delegations before this Council in seeking a prompt and impartial investigation, which would receive the co-operation of all States and parties concerned, into the details of the circumstances surrounding the tragic incident.

Further, in conveying its sincere condolences to the families of the victims, my delegation joins in the demand made by other Governments concerned that full and just compensation be provided them by the Soviet Government. Available information indicates beyond any reasonable doubt that, whatever was the intent and purpose of the action by the Soviet interceptor's pilot, it was an act performed in the course of official duty, which imputes responsibility to the State, in accordance with international law.

Most recent events have confirmed that - and I quote the statement made in Madrid yesterday by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union -

"an air defence interceptor carried out the order of the command post to stop the flight."

While the Soviet authorities have justified their action by reason of sovereignty and inviolability of the borders, the question remains whether their action does not violate international law, particularly the rules on international civil aviation, and the norms of civilized practice of States. The frightening thought is that, if the Soviet authorities are so concerned about an intrusion by a civil aircraft, what disastrous consequence would arise from continuation of the alleged overflights by military aircraft? Is the destruction of KAL flight 7 intended to be a warning to civil airlines of less powerful nations? Was the Soviet action cloaked with super-Power arrogance and disdain for the weak and the helpless? Are we to infer from the Soviet action that overflights by civil aircraft are of greater concern to the Soviet Union than alleged overflights by military aircraft, or that the situation has become so desperate as to justify

over-reaction, with all the possible ramifications? The issue we are dealing with would then transcend our concern for human rights and touch on the survival of the human race.

Jet travel has been a boon to modern man. The jet age has marked a step forward in man's quest for better knowledge and international understanding. The growth of international civil aviation, together with safety regulations and practices, has made an important contribution to the economic development of countries around the globe, and has thus far reduced distances between countries and peoples. The world therefore has a common stake in ensuring the safety of civilian aircraft and passengers, as well as in taking appropriate measures to prevent a similar tragedy. It is the earnest hope of my delegation that the present Council debate will lead to sober reflection and concrete action to achieve mutually beneficial goals.

Appendix K

ICAO Summary of Remarks by India on Downing of Korean Airliner

INDIA

7:19 The Delegate of India stressed that judgement must be suspended until all facts were available. As the Council resolution contained preambular paragraphs which tended to prejudge the issue, he had requested a clause by clause vote on the resolution in the Council which was not accepted. Therefore despite his firm belief that an investigation was indispensable to devising methods to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, his delegation had abstained in the vote on the Council resolution and their position had not changed. He shared the view that full light must be shed on the incident and stated that questions posed remained to be elucidated in the investigation. He stressed in particular that he expected the Secretary General to address himself in the course of the investigation that had been instituted to the questions placed on the record by India in the Council. Supporting the common objective of taking legal, procedural and technical measures to make international civil aviation more secure, he considered it appropriate and advisable that modalities and the time-frame for implementation of the proposals should follow and precede such substantive agreement on measures to be taken by the ICAO.

SOURCE: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Assembly 24th Session, Executive Committee Report and Minutes, Montreal, 20 September-7 October 1983.